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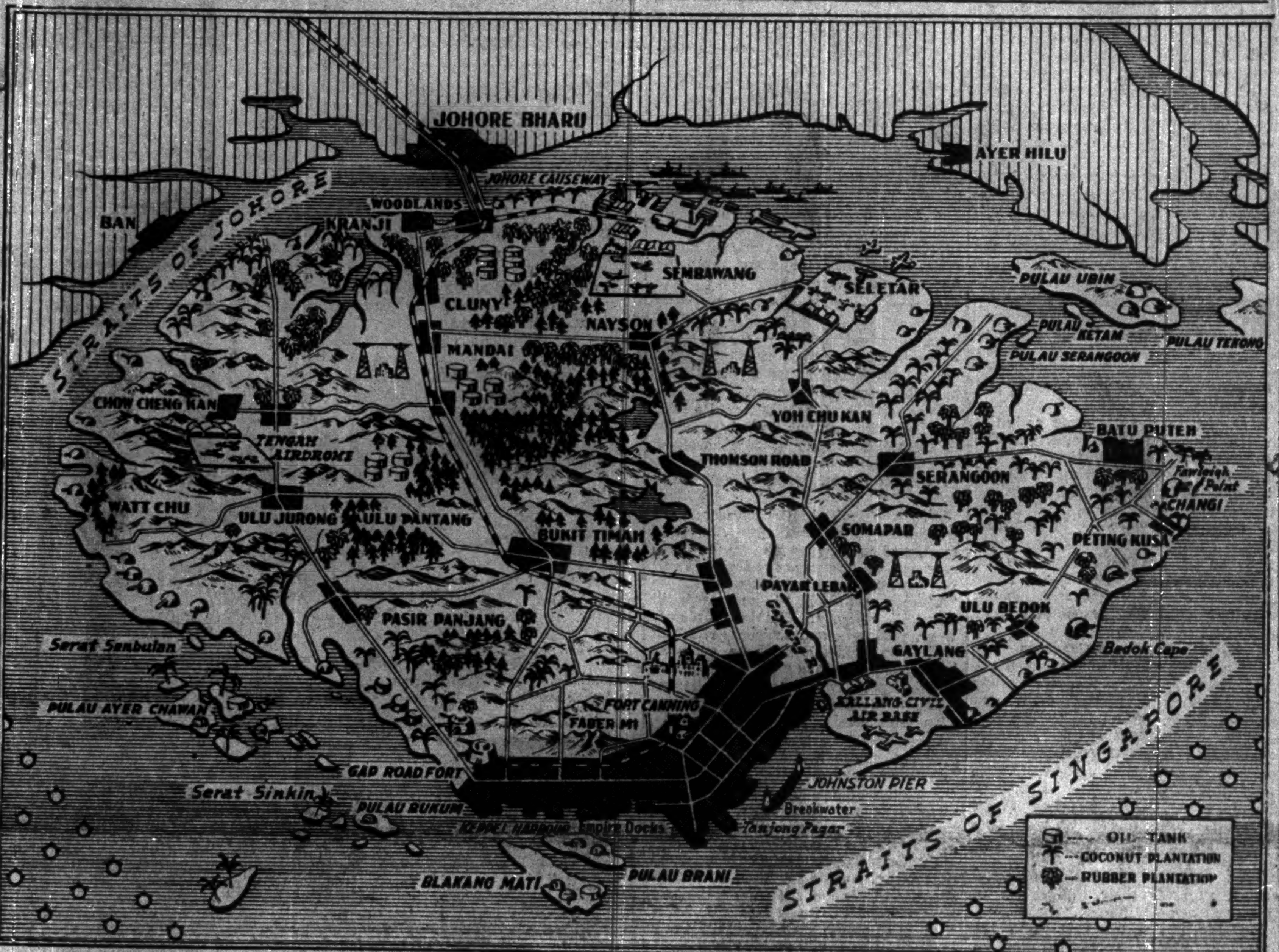
Army Units Take Tengah Airfield As Engineers Restore Causeway

Where Freedom Will Soon Be Restored



The Imperial Army has pushed the British forces from way up in the Thai-Malay border down to the end of the Malay Peninsula. The higher-ups of the enemy have declaimed that the last stronghold will be defended to the last man and with all this poppy-cock going on, it was thought impossible for the Japanese soldiers to land on the fortress. But the Japanese soldiers have actually set foot on the mighty fortress. The dream of the Japanese soldier way up in the north of the Malay Peninsula at the start of the campaign to land in Singapore has come true now. First Pulau Ubin was taken; then the Tengah airdrome was captured and now the Johore causeway which the fleeing British blasted has been repaired enabling the free passage of more Japanese soldiers.

Troops and Supplies Rushed to Reinforce Front Line

N. E. I. BASE RAIDED

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN JOHORE BHARU, February 10.—Steady streams of Japanese troops and supplies poured over the now repaired Johore causeway this morning to reinforce Japanese Forces, which are furiously battling their way into Singapore Island. Previous to this the Japanese engineering corps, working frantically throughout the night, had succeeded in repairing the 1,000-meter granite causeway, which had been blown up by Britain's so-called "demolition engineers," in their flight from the Malay Peninsula. The heroic repair of the causeway had been accomplished with lightning speed by skilled members of the engineering corps, the night preceding the heralded full-dress offensive against Singapore. They had soaked themselves in the strait, under cover of Japanese guns, to examine the serious portions of the severed causeway. As the damages were located another company advanced with materials and the engineers went into action, while landing parties dislodged the enemy from positions guarding the southern end of the causeway.

ARMY AIRCRAFT CARRY OUT MORE RAIDS

Domei

UNSPECIFIED BASE, February 10.—In concert with the ceaseless activities of Japanese Land Forces along the Salween River, in Burma, Japanese Army aircraft, flying in waves, heavily strafed and bombed British troops all day long yesterday at various sectors.

Japanese bomber formations, escorted by fighter units, pounded a large enemy corps massed at a certain village in front of Japanese land troops, completely smashing the enemy. In the attack, the Japanese air raiders demolished railway tracks running at the southern end of the village. Another group of the Japanese aircraft concentrated high explosives on a strategic point of the enemy, playing havoc among military establishments with direct hits.

A separate formation of the Japanese aircraft which discovered a fleet of trucks at an unnamed town, destroyed the enemy vehicles by intensively machine-gunning and bombing them. The Japanese planes further rained bombs on the town, causing fires at several places. All the Japanese formations flew back to their bases without suffering damage.

AIR RAID ALARM IN PORT DARWIN

Domei

SAIGON, February 10.—The Australian Broadcasting Corporation radio reported today that Port Darwin had another air raid alarm yesterday. A. S. Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, explaining the reason for the lack of air shelters in Port Darwin, said that the ground was too hard for construction work.

BATAVIA ATTACKED BY JAPANESE PLANES

Domei

SAIGON, February 9.—The Netherlands East Indies Government today issued a communique stating that Japanese warplanes carried out their first air raid upon Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, according to a report reaching here today. The communique added that Palembang, in southeastern Sumatra, also was attacked by formations of the Japanese bombers. Meanwhile, Japanese Forces, which recently completed occupation of Balikpapan, are now swiftly advancing toward the south, the communique further said.

POSITIONS IN BATAAN BEING POUNDED

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—United States War Department communique revealed that heavy Japanese attacks are being carried out against all American positions in the Bataan Peninsula, according to a Washington report received here today.

CHIANG SAID IN INDIA

To Hold Talks With British Military Leaders

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Indicating the gravity of allies defense positions in Burma and the southwestern pacific area, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by Chungking military leaders, arrived in India today for consultations with British and Indian officials and military heads, it was learned from Delhi.

It is understood that Chiang Kai-shek is seeking positive British action to stem the Japanese drive into Burma as the capture of Rangoon and other points in Burma would completely sever Chungking from Anglo-American aid.

Filipinos Are Urged To Assist Japanese In Reconstruction

Domei

MANILA, February 10.—Benigno Aquino, Philippines Minister of Internal Affairs, in a radio broadcast today to the nation, strongly urged the people to throw their wholehearted efforts behind the Japanese Army in the reconstruction of a new Philippines. Co-operation with the Japanese Forces means the future happiness and welfare of the Philippines, he said, adding, "the Japanese have given us the opportunity and, utilizing this chance, we must work for the peace and welfare of the entire nation."

Vanguards Advancing Rapidly After Taking Vital Air Base

MORE MEN LANDED

Complete occupation of the Tengah air base on Singapore Island was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at noon Tuesday. The announcement said:

> "The Imperial Army units which are conducting a violent attack on the fortress of Singapore Island completely occupied the Tengah air base at 7 p.m. February 9, after wrecking the enemy's stubborn resistance."

The occupation of the Tengah air base, the largest of three air bases on Singapore Island, brought nearer the reduction of the fortress. Commenting on the capture of the Tengah air base, military experts concluded that the loss of the airfield must be a fatal blow for the defenders of Singapore. The airfield, situated on the Tengah River in the northwestern part of the island, is 851 meters long and 720 meters wide. It has five hangars, and a number of warehouses. It was capable of accommodating two bombing squadrons prior to the Greater East Asia War. The field has been expanded considerably since the war. It is the principal flying field in the northwestern part of the island. In the northern part is the Seletar air base. The chief airfield in the central part is Sembawan.

These three principal air fields were designed by the British to be bases for the defense of the city of Singapore from air attacks. Upon the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War the strength of the air units at these fields was materially bolstered. The most up-to-date Spitfires and Buffalos which were assigned to these air bases took part in operations to check the advance of the Japanese Forces in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula.

Throughout the war the Imperial Air Force has had an upperhand over the air arm of the defenders of Singapore. There was frequent mention in the communiques of the Imperial Headquarters of the Tengah airfield as the target of attacks by the Imperial Air Force. The part which has been played by the Tengah air base in the defense of Singapore was great. There is no doubt that the loss of this air base will be fatal to the defenders.

JAPANESE ADVANCING FROM TENGAH BASE

Domei

JAPANESE POSITION IN SINGAPORE ISLAND, February 10.—The Japanese Forces, which yesterday evening captured Tengah airfield in the western part of Singapore Island, have advanced to a point east of the airfield and are now fiercely engaging enemy troops along the Tengah River. It has been disclosed that 10 enemy aircraft and two pieces of anti-aircraft artillery have been captured by the Japanese Forces occupying Tengah airfield.

LANDINGS MADE IN EASTERN AREA

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 10.—In the wake of the successful landing of Japanese Forces on the coast west of the Causeway Bridge, another Japanese unit at 10:15 p.m. yesterday successfully landed on the opposite coast east of the same bridge and immediately secured command of nearby fortresses. Meanwhile, the Japanese Ito, Oka and Nakajima detachments also have carried out successful landing operations on the area east of an unnamed river.

JAPANESE VANGUARDS PUSH BEYOND TENGAH

Domei

ON SINGAPORE ISLAND, February 10.—The Japanese Forces, which are expanding the field of operations in Singapore Island, at 1:30 p.m. yesterday advanced to the area northwest of the Tengah airdrome and immediately occupied the airfield. Vanguards of the same Japanese Forces are now keeping up their operations, commencing attack on the enemy at 7 p.m. yesterday.

AUSTRALIANS FAIL IN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Domei

SAIGON, February 10.—A San Francisco radio broadcast intercepted here this morning declared that Major-General Henry Gordon Bennett, commander of Australian troops in Singapore, has admitted publicly that his forces have lost a counter-offensive against the Japanese, as the Japanese have been further advancing on the Singapore front.

KEMAJOREN AIRFIELD IN N.E.I. RAIDED

Domei

SAIGON, February 9.—Batavia, the Netherlands East Indies capital, heard two alerts today at 1:30 and 8 p.m. when Japanese naval planes in the first attack swept the airport of Kemajoren, machine-gunning planes on the ground and inflicting damage, according to a Batavia report received here today.

JAPAN SHOULD TAKE E. ASIA LEADERSHIP

Navy Minister Admiral Shimada Speaks on Future Role Before Diet

WAR BOLSTERS EMPIRE

Reassurance Given Oil, Iron And Other Materials Will Not Run Out

An extremely reassuring statement from Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada on the future position of Japan as the leader of Greater East Asia featured Tuesday's proceedings of the Diet.

Speaking before the settlements committee of the House of Representatives Admiral Shimada said that the economic position of Japan has been immeasurably strengthened as the result of the Greater East Asia War.

He told the committee that the problem of oil and other vital materials so far as the Navy is concerned has been solved for practical purposes.

Another development in the Diet situation Tuesday was the passage of the 1942-43 ¥8,700,000,000 general budget in the House of Peers.

All Budget Bills Passed

Thus all budgetary bills which were introduced in the current Diet session have passed both Houses.

The Minister's statement in substance follows:

"The Japanese race must take the lead not only in the southern region but the whole of the area which comprises the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. What is the use of occupying an area where the economy is in the hands of other races? The Japanese must see that they form the center of all activities in Greater East Asia. They must make no scruples about eliminating from this sphere any element reluctant to comform to the will of the Japanese race.

"Concrete measures for organizing the races inhabiting Greater East Asia

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Singapore Fall Reverses Situation

MIYAKO—Closely following their success in crossing the Johore Strait at day-break Sunday, the Imperial Forces occupied Tengah airfield the same afternoon, thus establishing an attacking base in Singapore.

Though it is beyond possibility to know the details of the situation, it is to be understood that the capture of the whole island will be made within the next five days.

Once the fortress is placed under Japanese control, all means of military communications among India, Netherlands East Indies and Australia will be completely severed, virtually obliging the enemy to forsake its predominance over a major portion of the southwest Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

The imminent fall of Singapore, therefore, will completely reverse the strategic importance of the island.

Kigensetsu Under Wartime

HOCHI—Significance of the Kigensetsu, which is to be observed throughout the country today, is indeed most solemn in that it is to be observed in the midst of a gigantic war.

Two thousand six hundred and two years have gone by since the enthronement of Emperor Jimmu and some 10,000,000 new pages have been added in the meantime to the history of the State, but throughout these long years, there has never been an occasion on which this auspicious day has come within such a glorious year.

The joy of the Japanese subjects in welcoming the Kigensetsu at a time when another leaf is about to be included in the history of the world with the reduction of Singapore, the last stronghold of Britain in East Asia is undoubtedly very great and profound.

On this auspicious occasion, the 100 million subjects of the Japanese Empire, by refraining to exult over victories, will promise to put up a united front in overcoming the difficulties that may lie ahead and sincerely hope for national prosperity.

Kigensetsu

NICHI NICHI—On the occasion of the accession to the Imperial Throne, Emperor Jimmu made an impressive declaration, saying among others "Therefore the capital may be extended so as to embrace the six cardinal points and the eight cords may be covered so as to form a roof." In commemorating the Kigensetsu each year the Japanese nation always pledged to realize this noble declaration, but the Kigensetsu this year is considerably significant.

Japan is at war. Brilliant war results are being scored one after another. Japan's national might and glory can be extended at this signal moment. This is a great war indeed, because Japan has set out to wipe out American and British influence from East Asia. It is difficult to foretell how soon the war will be ended.

In welcoming this happy occasion we renew our pledge to steep ourselves in carrying through the original objective of Japan.

Kigensetsu

ASAHI—Two months have elapsed since the War of Greater East Asia, unprecedented in significance, scale and results, broke out. The Kigensetsu, our Empire Day, is welcomed today in this unusual atmosphere. We greet it with unbounded feeling and impression. Since late last year, Japan has been engaged in hostilities with the world's two great Powers, the United States and Britain. Japan was really compelled to take up arms against them for the construction of a Greater East Asia. The spirit of Japan's Empire founding will never be shaken under the Imperial glory. The future of the War is rosy. On this auspicious day, national determination will be strengthened more than ever.

INDIANS TURN GUNS ON BRITISH TROOPS

Group Now Fighting Under Japanese Colors After Surrendering in Malaya

ATTACKING SINGAPORE

Native Soldiers Happy to Get This Chance to Get Even With Arch Enemies

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 10.—Unbelievable to the British, a unit of Indian soldiers who had surrendered to the Japanese in the Malay campaign is now effectively cannonading their erstwhile British overlords of Singapore Island under Japanese colors.

Like imprisoned gladiators hearing the distant tumult of battle, these Indian troopers could not resist their temptation to realize a life-long dream to send hot lead against the British.

Their earnest plea for this opportunity was finally granted by the Japanese and a unit was organized from among the prisoners.

Moved only by their pent-up desire to even old scores, these Indian soldiers, who had previously fought for more wages, are feverishly shelling British positions and since Monday morning their action has been especially impressive.

Big Push at Dawn

The hectic night when the Japanese Forces effected their successful landing on Singapore dawned into a fine and bright day but a heavy dew overhung the early hours of the morning. The tall lalang grass through which a detachment of the Japanese Army was even then pushing its way was soaked wet with moisture.

The early hours of dawn had seen this detachment meet and repulse the British troops guarding the belt of mangrove trees, that formed a semi-circle round the first line of defense of the enemy.

The soldiers wading through the

(Continued on Page 2)

EMPEROR AWARDS HIGH DECORATIONS

38 Lieutenant-Generals, 13 Vice-Admirals Honored for China Affair Service

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to award high decorations on 38 lieutenant-generals and 13 vice-admirals Tuesday in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in connection with the China Affair. The conferment of honors on the officers was officially announced under date of April 29, 1941, the Birthday Anniversary of His Imperial Majesty, but the investiture was held at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

The day's ceremony was held in the August presence of His Imperial Majesty. Premier Hideki Tojo attended. Except 12 lieutenant-generals, who were unable to attend the ceremony, all others received the First Class Order of Merit, Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and other decorations at the function of honors.

Lieutenant-General Kesago Nakajima was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Keisuke Fujie the same orders; Lieutenant-General Kumaya Shimomoto also the same orders; Lieutenant-General Motoo Yamamura the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Kanichiro Ueno the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Lieutenant-General Munetake Yamamuro the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun; and many other celebrated generals.

Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army in Malaya, also was among those who were given honors. He was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, now Admiral, former Foreign Minister, was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun. Vice-Admiral Chomei Ujile, Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, Vice-Admiral Kamesaburo Nakamura, Vice-Admiral Jugoro Arichi and Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato were each decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Japan Should Take E. Asia Leadership

(Continued From Page 1)

will be evolved by the Government in due time.

Victory Uppermost

"The thought uppermost in the mind of the Government at the moment is how to bring the Greater East Asia War to a victorious conclusion.

"We must not be under any illusion about the countries against which Japan finds itself pitted in the current conflict. The United States and Great Britain have control of vast material resources. We are struggling against the combined forces of two of the world's richest countries. It will not be easy to bring them to their knees.

"There are some people in this country who are wishing that the Government shall take steps to make supplies of commodities, especially oil, available to the masses, although the war is but two months old. It is true that we have scored victories. But they were not very important. We dislike the attitude of hoping to obtain great things of the successes which have been achieved by Japanese arms.

Save Every Drop of Oil

"We would have the people save every drop of oil. We want them to save every material which is important to the carrying on of the Greater East Asia War. Our one preoccupation must be how to win the war.

"We are working out plans which would enable us to win a final victory. We are proceeding with the construction of the foundations of an order under which the Japanese race would be able to expand unlimitedly in the future. I should think that the Government will take an early opportunity of taking the people into its confidence about how it proposes to bring about such an order.

"We are doing everything we can to win the war. And I should think that the enemy will be found making frantic efforts to turn the tables against us.

Nation Stands United

"The Japanese are united in resolution to bring about the ruin of the enemy. In a body they are standing at the side of the Government. The Army and Navy, which know for certain that they have the unlimited confidence of the people, can be counted upon to overcome problems of ending the Greater East Asia War in victory for Japan.

"I know that some people are worrying about the ability of the Navy to replenish the fleet. I should like to set the minds of these people at rest. The Navy does not lack materials which would be necessary to augment the fleet. As for iron, the most vital material to any program for expanding the fleet, the Navy has enough, thanks to the fact that the Army has thought fit to make the Navy use part of the iron it had in reserve.

Navy to Ensure Oil

"The Navy is endeavoring to ensure that there will be supplies of oil in Japan Proper. Work is progressing on an oil field near Miri in British Borneo, and we have been given to understand that it will not be long before glad tidings about this field are brought here.

"Repair is going on in oil fields which have been taken by the Navy in Dutch Borneo. These fields are exceptionally rich, and we think that the problem of oil will find its own solution as far as the Navy is concerned when these fields are fully developed.

"Incidentally I should like to warn the people against the danger of false reports which are being spread by the enemy. We have pity on the enemy that it should be busy disseminating false reports disadvantageous to Japan.

Lies Because Losing

"It is customary for a country losing in a war, to spread reports unfavorable to the opponent. I am sure that the propaganda reports of the enemy will eventually prove an aid to this country.

"Enemy propagandists were unusually busy at the time of the Battle of Hawaii. The reports on the result of the historic battle published by the American War Secretary were utterly inaccurate. These reports were subsequently given the lie by the document issued by the U.S. navy commission which inquired into the debacle of Hawaii. The world today would not take the war reports of the American Government without large grains of salt.

Lies About Java Battle

"Of late propaganda reports about the Naval Battle off the Java Coast have been spread evidently disseminated by the enemy. The world will come to know the truth of the battle soon. Then it will have learned to distrust reports emanating from the Dutch and British sources as they have learned to distrust reports from American sources after the Battle of Hawaii."

A resolution calling for the construction of a shrine sacred to Prince Takaoka, son of the Emperor Heijo, in Singapore was filed with the House of Representatives Tuesday.

The measure, which is sponsored by Shiro Koike and a number of other members of the House of Representatives, is expected to be brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives Thursday.

Prince Takaoka died on Singapore Island about 1,100 years ago. He was on the way to India to study Buddhism.

Special Rites to Be Held in Imperial Palace In Solemn Commemoration of Empire Day

In the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor, a ceremony of the Kigensetsu, the Empire Day, will be solemnly observed at the Kashikodokoro in the Imperial Palace today.

Participating in the auspicious ceremony will be H. I. H. Prince Takamatsu and other members of the Imperial family, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, the Cabinet Ministers and many other dignitaries.

At 10 a.m., His Imperial Majesty will proceed graciously to the adytum to pay homage, following which, an Imperial messenger of H. I. M. the Empress, various members of the Imperial family and other noted persons will likewise pay respect.

On the hour mentioned, an Imperial messenger will pay homage at the Kashihara Shrine in Nara Prefecture. In view of the current state of affairs, however, the Imperial banquet has been cancelled for the occasion.

Meanwhile, it was announced on February 10 that His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant monetary contributions amounting to over ¥200,000 to 923 private social welfare organizations throughout the Empire on the auspicious day of the Kigensetsu.

In this connection, the Justice, Welfare, and Overseas Ministers respectively expressed their deep gratitude for the interest taken by His Imperial Majesty on social welfare enterprises by granting this special favor.

FILIPINOS HELPING TO REBUILD TOWN

Refugees Returning to Homes; Ghost City in Batangas Soon Will Be Normal

Natives of Lipa, in Batangas Province, home of Jorge B. Vargas, the present Mayor of Greater Manila and many other pro-Japanese leaders, are willingly cooperating with the Japanese in reconstructing the city fired and ravaged by the retreating American forces according to Second-Lieutenant Hitomi as told to an Asahi correspondent.

The following is his story of conditions prevalent in Batangas at the time he was dispatched there to give proper guidance to the Filipinos:

"Prior to their retreat, the American forces had set fire to some buildings in Lipa, and destroyed railway communications and bridges leading to the town. They had reduced this prosperous and second largest city, in Batangas Province to a ghost town. Lipa is noted as a distributing center of coconuts, sugar, and oranges. The natives have been particularly jubilant over the blitz-advance of the Imperial Forces, for the Japanese helped to bring normalcy to 90 per cent of the business within the short space of one week after its occupation.

Residents Desert Town

At the time of the fighting in that sector, the residents had taken refuge in a small fishing hamlet along the shores of Lake Taal, approximately 220 kilometers away, increasing its population to some 10,000 almost overnight.

Our task of rebuilding the city was a big one, but after spending about a fortnight propagating the true intention of the Japanese, we succeeded in inducing Dr. Luis, a prominent leader who had studied twenty years ago in a Tokyo medical school, to cooperate with us. Once the restoration campaign got under way, however, we made speedy progress, and several hundred former Lipa residents voluntarily returned to their homes.

Japanese Sincere

Urging the rest to return to the city, Dr. Luis declared, 'The Japanese Forces have convinced me of their true intentions to help us. They have cleared the city of the debris left by the Americans when they set some buildings on fire prior to their withdrawal. They have repaired the bridges enabling the resumption of railway service within a short space of 35 days. They are doing this at their own expense, expending huge sums in helping the Filipinos reconstruct the Philippines.'

In response to his speech, 300 Filipinos immediately volunteered to cooperate with us and returned to Lipa. We have been told that the remaining refugees will return and resume their respective occupations within a week.

SPEER IS APPOINTED AS MUNITIONS HEAD

36-Year Old Prodigy Succeeds Late Dr. Todt—Is Youngest Reich Minister

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 9.—With the appointment of the Fuehrer's architect, Professor Albert Speer, as successor to the late Reich Minister Dr. Todt, who was killed in a tragic accident on the Eastern front, another expert of the younger generation is entrusted with one of the highest offices of the State.

Ony 36 years of age, Professor Speer is the youngest German Reich Minister and simultaneously, the first representative of the post World War generation in the Reich Government.

At the outbreak of the present war, Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, German Air Minister, entrusted him with the task of expanding the armament industry which was supplying the German air force. Here, Professor Speer gained considerable knowledge of the tremendous tasks facing the Minister for Amunitions, Dr. Todt, to whom he was attached by personal friendship.

Germans Hail Appointment

A gigantic problem of organization is awaiting the architect in his new office and the German people can be assured that this highly important task is placed in worthy hands.

As Inspector-General of the building of the Reich capital, he drafted and directed Berlin's new building projects and gave a completely changed face to Nuremberg, where the National Socialist party conventions are being held. A whole army of architects and workmen were employed in the latter town in order to erect a series of representative buildings in the shortest possible time.

The new buildings, erected by Professor Speer in Berlin, include the new chancellery building, which was completed in a considerably short time. He also directed the reconstruction of the German Embassy building in London after Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, had assumed the post of Ambassador to London.

At the Paris World Exhibition in 1937, Professor Speer erected the representative building Deutsches Haus, which attracted much attention and which was the most outstanding structure on the exhibition.

Joined Party in 1931

Albert Speer was born in March 1905 in Mannheim and after completing his studies, he opened offices in Berlin as a private architect. In 1932, he carried through the first building project of the National Socialist Party which he joined in 1931.

Acknowledging his great ability, Chancellor Hitler made him one of his intimate advisers and entrusted him with a number of important building programs. In 1938, Professor Speer was appointed Prussian State Councillor.

U.S. WILL TAKE CARE OF DUAL NATIONALITIES

Sees Immediate Settlement of Various Issues Facing Axis Peoples

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The United States Government is seeking immediate settlement of various problems presented by dual nationalities of Germans, Italians and particularly Japanese in the United States, it was announced by United States War Secretary Colonel Henry Stimson and Attorney-General Francis Biddle in a joint statement, it was reported here from Washington.

It was revealed by Colonel Stimson that the Attorney-General has to date carried out all steps recommended by the War Department for the control of alien enemies on the west coast.

Meanwhile, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Securities Administrator, announced that his agency would act for the Department of Justice in resettling aliens of enemy countries and their dependents residing in restricted areas on the west coast.

Uchiyama Sees Decoux

Domei

SAIGON, February 10.—Iwataro Uchiyama, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China, accompanied by Consul-General Fujio Minoda Monday conferred with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of the French possession, presumably in connection with solving various issues now pending between Japan and French Indo-China.

Japanese Society Founded

Domei

SOFIA, February 9.—A Bulgarian-Japanese Society was founded here yesterday to promote cultural relations among the two countries, it was learned here today.

U.S. LEADERS UPSET BY JAPANESE MOVE

Alarmed by Singapore Landing, Roosevelt Summons Special Military Conference

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Alarmed by the early landings made on Singapore Island by Japanese Forces, President Roosevelt hastily summoned United States military leaders to the White House today for an emergency parley, it was revealed here from Washington.

United States leaders attending the White House conference included Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, General George Catlett Marshall, Chief-of-Staff, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State.

The news of Japanese landings early this morning was a shock to official circles in Washington which were still holding high hopes of Singapore's impregnability, said the report.

Press Warns Americans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 9.—A vigorous radio and press campaign is now under way warning the American public against over-optimism regarding hopes for a final victory, reports received here today from Washington reveal.

Declaring that the final victory is by no means assured, well-informed quarters say the allied peoples must undergo privations and work their utmost before full power can be realized.

One commentator said that mere production of tanks and planes will not be enough to win battles, pointing out that transportation of strategic materials and troops to distant points will be most difficult if the Japanese capture all strategic points between Japan and Australia.

Complacent optimism, the commentator continued, based on minor incidents is "a tragedy" daily giving new advantages to the enemy and "increasing our danger."

Another commentator declared "we cannot regard with optimism General MacArthur's position while Singapore is endangered." This critic admitted that colonies under allied domination have been deeply impressed by sweeping Japanese victories and shocked by allied weakness.

Indians Turn Guns On British Troops

(Continued From Page 1)

thick, man-high lalang grass had their breaches and puttees wet all through, their boots filled with moisture.

Newsman Shares Hardships

Accompanying the soldiers was a news correspondent of the Asahi. The going was hard and risky, but the newsman panted on after the tireless soldiers, the indomitable news hawk in him driving him on when lesser mortals, remaining behind, would have gleaned the news second-hand.

The detachment of soldiers halted for a short breather beneath the shade of some coconut trees. A laughing soldier picking up a clod of red laterite soil flung it at the newsman, saying, "That's a bit of Singapore for you, Mr. Newsman."

The advance was resumed. Presently the soldiers found themselves in the middle of a forest tangled with dense undergrowth. The detachment lost its way, and the commander ordered a halt. The responsibility of leading his men safely to their destination rested on his shoulders.

Omen of Good Luck

He was wondering how to deliver himself from the horns of this dilemma when he noticed the marks made by a shell as it crashed its way through the branches. The commander at once made up his mind. He would follow the marks of the shell.

The detachment plunged through the forest, and soon came out into a clearing evidently made by the enemy. The soldiers followed a trail leading out from this clearing and found themselves on the flank of a detachment of the enemy. The British troops broke and fled under the fierce onslaught of the Japanese detachment.

The detachment continued its advance, passing close to a white bungalow, deserted by its occupants. As the soldiers passed in front of the bungalow, a hail of machine-gun fire swept them from the flank.

Monkey Is Victim Only

Evidently, the enemy had fixed their sights on this house beforehand, knowing that the Japanese troops were bound to pass this way, there being no other trail. The shots went wild, however, the only casualty being an old, white-whiskered monkey that had been chained to one of the pillars.

There was a thunderous roar overhead, and a formation of Japanese bombers hurtled through the air on its way to the enemy base. Some of the airmen saw the soldiers below and waved their hands from the cockpits of their planes. The detachment pushed on.

Presently, it arrived at one of the anti-aircraft entrenchments.

"Fix bayonets!" The order rang out.

"Charge!" The commander waved his drawn sword forward.

The soldiers swept forward in an irresistible surge, like surf breaking on a tropic shore. The enemy fired a few feeble shots, broke their formations and fled helter skelter.

Rightly Named

Just in front of the pier at Singapore the fall of which is reported imminent, there is an islet named "Plakang Mati" which means in Malay, inevitable death, says a vernacular, adding that the island came to be named so because of the British massacre some 100 years ago of Malayans who were employed in the fortification construction.

TSURUMI SEES END OF 25,000 BRITISHERS

Chinese Making up 80 Per Cent Of Singapore Population Cut Off From Chiang

The influence of the 25,000 Englishmen, who dominated over the 5,500,000 inhabitants of the whole Malay Peninsula is being wiped out, while the Chinese residents occupying 80 per cent of the population of Singapore are daily being estranged from the Chungking regime as a result of the Japanese sway of the peninsula, according to Ken Tsurumi, former Consul-General in Singapore, in an interview with the Chugai on Monday when the Imperial Forces' successful landing on Singapore was reported.

Through the management of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, Mr. Tsurumi declared that the British numbering only 25,000 ruled the entire peninsula financially. Almost all the tin mines and rubber plantations were placed under British management.

Chinese Influence Strong

The Chinese residents there rank second in financial position, and Chinese resident merchants formed an organ hand in hand with the Chinese merchants in the whole southern regions including Manila, Batavia and Hongkong. Through this organ with its headquarters in Singapore, the Chinese residents in the southern regions assisted the Chungking regime financially, remitting enormous sums of money annually.

However, the unexpectedly weak resistance power of Chungking against the Japanese, friction among leaders of the regime and the confused financial conditions were revealed by the president of the organ, who inspected Chungking, with the result that the Chinese merchants in the southern regions are daily being estranged from the Chungking regime. This estrangement was accelerated by the wholesome development of Wang Ching-wei's Government through Japanese aid and cooperation.

Referring to the Japanese activities in Singapore and other regions in the peninsula, Mr. Tsurumi stated:

"In Singapore now being subjected to fierce Japanese attacks, Japanese residents numbered some 2,000 before the outbreak of the war. The Mitsui Bussan Company, Nihon Kogyo Company and the Ishihara Sangyo, are the leading Japanese concerns there. These companies engage in the management of rubber plantations, mines and other industries.

British Oppressed Japanese

"In addition to these leading firms, there were Japanese who were running restaurants, barber shops and grocery stores. But, the British authorities' oppression of the Japanese was beyond description during recent years.

"In particular, with the issuance of the Japanese Assets Freezing Order in July last year, the British were outrageous enough to order the closure of all Japanese stores and shops, and all the Japanese resident there could hardly suppress their indignation at this British unlawfulness."

Mr. Tsurumi stated that, with the Japanese Imperial Forces' landing on the fortified island of Singapore, the wiping-out of British influence not only from Singapore but also from the whole peninsula is becoming an established fact.

95 JAPANESE SUBJECTS KEPT ON ISLE OF MAN

Being Treated in Accordance in Geneva Treaty by British Authorities

A report received Monday by the Japan Red Cross Society disclosed that 95 Japanese subjects who have been interned by British authorities on the Isle of Man are being treated in accordance with the Geneva Treaty regarding the care of war prisoners.

It was further revealed that Kisashi Matsumoto, manager of the London branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has been allowed to join the Red Cross committee inspecting prison camps in Britain.

A report made to the International Red Cross society at Geneva February 5 showed that Japanese internees from London area included five employes of Mitsui, nine employes of the Yokohama Species Bank, five journalists and one employe of the Asano Bussan, while the remainder are long time residents in Britain.

RANGOON UNDER MILITARY

Burma Governor Urges Citizens Evacuate Immediately

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 10.—With Japanese Forces less than a hundred miles away from Rangoon, the Governor of Burma has sent an urgent plea to the citizens of Rangoon not to engage in war work and immediately evacuate from the city, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation radio report received here today.

The report further revealed that Rangoon will be placed under the military authorities, however, Government organs will remain in the city.

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Burmese authorities fearing the imminent arrival of Japanese advanced forces into Rangoon, ordered the speedy evacuation from the Burmese capital today of all civilians not deemed indispensable to the Burmese war effort, according to a broadcast of the British Broadcasting Corporation intercepted here today.

50-Year-Old Lonely Japanese Woman Saved By Imperial Troops After Moulmein Fall

A dramatic scene was presented recently in Burma when a 54-year-old Japanese woman, now a widow of a Burmese, met a propaganda corps of the Imperial Force operating there.

Prior to the Japanese advance into Moulmein, this old Japanese woman took shelter with her family in a village near Moulmein and was rescued by the Japanese after the complete occupation of the place. The Japanese woman, who had not had the opportunity of speaking Japanese for 38 long years, was hardly able to answer the propaganda corps' questions in Japanese.

Questioned by the commander of the corps, "What is your father's name?" she answered:

"Chiyosaku Doi. Mother is O-Kimi and my name is O-Chiyo."

"How did you come to live here?" said the corps commander. But she seemed unable to understand this question. The questions and answers, continued through the medium of an interpreter in Burmese, follow:

Q: "How did you come to live here?"

A: "I left my home when 18 years old. I have an elder brother and two younger brothers and I cannot tell how they are living. After staying in Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon, I married a rich Burmese rice dealer and had three daughters and a son. My son is now working in Rangoon. My husband died 16 years ago."

Told that she would live in peace as a result of the Japanese advance into Burma, she responded saying, "Okini" meaning thanks in Nagasaki dialect, being the second Japanese word she uttered during the interview.

Kobe Notes

A week has passed since the enforcement of the ticket system for clothings and textile goods and in order to find out its effects as regards public buying sentiment, an investigation was carried out in the three outstanding department stores in Kobe.

It was interesting to note, incidentally, that all three stores reported that the largest number of purchases was in the children's clothing department, another example of unselfish maternal love.

The Daimaru Department Store reported that next to children's articles, purchases consisted mostly of stockings and socks which, as it has been announced, are limited to six pairs per person and which may be said to be one of the more important requisites for city folks.

A number of underwear has also been sold. Suits and overcoats have been shunned. Orders for national uniforms are received now and then. More than 50 orders for laborers' suits have been made, however.

Pure silk and mixed textiles and clothings are popular, mainly because of the small number of points needed. This also goes for small articles such as handkerchiefs, neckties and furoshiki.

At the Mitsukoshi Department Store, customers for clothings comprised mostly of country people, to the great surprise of the management. Forty per cent of the purchases were in the "A" class, while 60 per cent were in the "B" category. Children's underwear, pullovers and meisen goods sell well. No brides-to-be have come to buy their trousseaus with the 500 extra points especially granted. Women are tending to buy ready-made kimono than tailor-made.

Men's clothes are not selling at all. However, suits which were ordered last month are now being collected and the customers are unwantingly giving away 50 points. Meanwhile, orders for dyeing and turning over old clothes are flowing in daily.

The Sogo Department Store reported that such luxuries as futon, obi accessories and women's fancy goods are now unpopular, leading to the belief that the public has taken "Beauty through simplicity" as its motto.

Although some young women are buying kimono material, women of middle age are now scarce in this department. Children's clothes, rayon textile goods and necessities sell well.

The amount of fuel to be distributed for household use in Kobe for the month of February has been set at 110,400 bales, which means that each home will receive half a bale per person during this month.

The Economic Control Section of the Kobe Municipal Office has decided that charcoal allotments will be distributed through the respective neighborhood associations in the city, this step being considered the most adequate as the result of a series of discussions held recently at the Central Market, among representatives of the Hyogo Prefectural Office, Kobe Municipal Office and merchants.

The period of distribution was set retroactively from February 6 to the end of the month. The basis of allotment to each neighborhood association is three bales for seven or less households, four bales for eight to 10 households and five bales for 11 or more households.

With the rationing under way, the authorities hope that the public will cooperate in the conservation of charcoal by using the fuel economically.

Playing in grand form, the Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club hockey team trounced the Kansai University Old Boys eleven to the tune of 8 to 1 in the match played Sunday at 11 a.m. on the Recreation Ground.

The K.R. and A.C. lineup follows: J Mendonca, A. Mendonca, Rodriguez, Schmidt, Grossmann, Orth, Mehta, Flaechsenhaar, Piper, Brueggemann and Buettinghaus.

The following visitors were registered at the Tor Hotel on February 9:

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bornhorst, Master D. Bornhorst, Miss C. Bornhorst, Mr. W. Cohnitz, Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. W. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoshijima, Mr. J. Iwaki, Mr. K. Kawanaka, Mr. K. Katsuki, Mr. K. Kawasaki, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. K. Nakabayashi, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl, Master H. Prahl, Mr. C. H. Schwarz, Mr. T. Saitoh, Mr. H. Yamamoto and Mr. E. Yasuda.

Ogawa Funeral Held

Funeral services for the late Heikichi Ogawa, former Justice and Railways Minister, who died Friday, were held at Seisho Temple, in Shiba ward, Monday afternoon. Among those present at the funeral were Ju Saito, vice-governor of Taiwan, and Mrs. Saito, Yushi Miyasawa, member of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Miyasawa, and many members of the old Seiyukai Party as well as Mitsuru Toyama and Taketora Ogata, chief editor of the Asahi Shimbun, who acted respectively as chairman and vice-chairman of the committee supervising the funeral.

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MINISTRY TO REVISE HANDLING OF MONEY

Finance Officials Gazette Rules Affecting Funds of War Prisoners

In anticipation of an active utility of the war prisoners' money order, with the progress in the War of Greater East Asia, the Communications Ministry has effected a fundamental revision in the regulations in this connection, to be made effective as from February 21. The substance of the revision follows:

1. Domestic, foreign or Japan-Manchoukuo post office orders addressed to war prisoners or War Prisoners' Information Bureau, or, the same dispatched by the war prisoners or War Prisoners' Information Bureau, shall hereafter be treated as war prisoners' money order.
2. With the exception of the expenses required for air mail, telegraphic transfer or collection, the war prisoners' money order shall hereafter be handled free of charge.
3. In drawing the war prisoners' money order, the word "war prisoner" shall be denoted on the application.
4. Money orders addressed to war prisoners shall be paid to the superintendent of the concentration camp. In such an event, presentation of the power of attorney or other documents is not required of the superintendent.
5. In utilizing the war prisoners' money order, restriction of words in the "remarks" column, the Foreign Exchange Control Law and the Foreigners' Transactions Control Ordinance shall be exercised to the full extent.

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Kamenoi Hotel
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Lakeside Hotel
Nikko Kanko Hotel
FUJI FIVE LAKES DISTRICT
Fuji New Grand Hotel (Lake Yamanaka)
Fuji View Hotel (Lake Kawaguchi)
FUKUOKA
Kyoshintei Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIFU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
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KAMAKURA
Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOCHI (Japan Alps)
*Kamikochi Imperial Hotel
KARATSU (near Fukuoka)
Karatsu Seaside Hotel
KARUIZAWA
*Mampei Hotel
*Mikasa Hotel
KAWANA
Kawana Hotel
KAZUSA (near Unzen)
Kazusa Hotel
Sea View Hotel
KOSHIEN (midway between Osaka and Kobe)
Koshien Hotel
KOBE
Oriental Hotel
Tor Hotel
KYOTO
Kyoto Hotel
Miyako Hotel
Kyoto Station Hotel
MATSUSHIMA
Park Hotel
MIYAJIMA
Miyajima Hotel
MIYANOSHITA (Hakone)
Fujiya Hotel
MOGI (near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Mampei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETSU
Noboribetsu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTSU (near Lake Biwa)
Hotel Lake Biwa
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SHIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Shiga Heights
SHIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SHIZU-URA (near Numazu)
Shizu-ura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Imperial Hotel
Dai Iti Hotel
Marunouchi Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Tokyo Railway Hotel
Yasima Hotel
UNZEN
Kyushu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Shin-yu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand
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TAIHOKU
Taihoku Railway Hotel
IN CHOSEN
FUSAN
Fusan Railway Hotel
HEIJO
Heijo Railway Hotel
KEIJO
Chosen Hotel
Hanto Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Yamato Hotel
Hotel New Harbin
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LOSS OF SINGAPORE DEATH FOR BRITAIN

So Declares Commentator in Article Weighing Malay Campaign

How the fall of Singapore will put an end to British domination in the Indian Ocean and result in the eventual collapse of the British Empire, is set forth in an article in the February issue of the Koron.

Written by Kiyoshi Tsuchiya, the article declares that with the destruction of the Singapore defense, it will be practically impossible for Britain to defend the Indian Ocean in face of the Japanese Navy. The author writes:

Nerve Center of Empire

It is no exaggeration to say that the nerve center of the British Empire is located in the Indian Ocean. This wide expanse of water south of India is like a British lake, for a glance at the map reveals that the ocean is practically surrounded by British possessions; namely, Australia, the Straits Settlements, and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States in the east, Burma, Ceylon and India in the north, and South Africa, Aden and Somaliland in the west.

Due to the smashing drive of the Japanese Forces in the Malay Peninsula and the imminent collapse of the British defense in Singapore, the threat to India and the surrounding area has increased greatly. Since the domination of the Indian Ocean depends on Indian defense, the British Government today is exerting all her efforts to keep India under her domination.

Backbone of Strength

India with 4,080,000 square miles and 366,000,000 inhabitants constitutes the backbone of British wealth and strength. It was the purchasing power of these 366,000,000 that greatly contributed to British capitalism and Imperialism. In view of this, Britain constructed a chain of naval bases from her homeland via Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and Aden and to Colombo. Realizing the great handicap in distance and in face of the rising menace on India from Japan, Great Britain started constructing a gigantic naval base at Singapore immediately following World War I. During the subsequent two decades, she made all efforts to strengthen her triangular defense in East Asia with bases at Hongkong, Port Darwin and Singapore, the so-called Triangle Defense.

Isolation of Australia

Now that the strongest link of the British triangular defense is about to fall, what will be the possible effects of the fall of Singapore on the Indian Ocean? The fall of Singapore, no doubt, will mean the isolation of Australia and New Zealand, and the only remaining link of the triple threat, Port Darwin, will be isolated in the eastern corner of the ocean and its reduction will be a pushover, while other bases, such as Bombay, Trincomalee, Colombo, Aden and Capetown will be crushed systematically by the Japanese Naval Forces.

If the Japanese dominate the Indian Ocean, the value of the Suez Canal will be of no practical value militarily and economically. What is more significant is the fact that Great Britain will be cut off from important colonies, such as India and Burma, upon which she must depend for raw materials.

Unrest Is Increasing

In view of the growing crisis, the people in India, Australia and Burma are showing great unrest and suspition toward their mother country. Particularly in the case of Australia, severe criticisms are being expressed by the Government in regard to the British defense program in the Pacific. The situation has developed so adversely that Australia, and New Zealand, are now inclined to collaborate with the United States rather than with their home country, which inevitably would greatly enhance the disintegration of the British Empire. Meanwhile, the 366,000,000 people in India who have long suffered under British shackles, will most likely rise and trample their overlords.

Moreover, Japanese domination of the Indian Ocean will automatically fill the back door of the Chungking Government.

SWISS HOLD PLEBISCITE

Federal Council to Be Elected by Parliament as Before

Transocean

BERLIN, January 26.—A plebiscite held in Switzerland yesterday decided against the Socialist demand that the Federal Council be elected in future directly by the people.

While 250,000 votes were cast in favor of the Socialist demand, about 500,000 were against it.

The election procedure, therefore, remains the same as that existing since 1874, which provided that the Council be elected by the two Chambers of the Swiss Parliament.

TO ENGAGE IN RELIEF WORK

Dr. Paravicini to Represent International Red Cross in Japan

Dr. Fritz Paravicini, Swiss practitioner in Yokohama, on Friday was appointed representative in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee to work with the Prisoners' Intelligence Bureau and the Japan Red Cross Society's Prisoners' Relief Committee in Tokyo.

Dr. Paravicini will engage in relief work as well as in the exchange of information regarding war prisoners and enemy aliens in internment in belligerent countries.

Sending Out a Few Hot Pellets

A sharp-shooting Japanese machine-gun corps is eagerly perfecting the sight and itching to pull the trigger as soon as the enemy pops up as the Imperial Forces relentlessly pursue the fleeing remnants in the Bataan Peninsula, Philippine Islands. (Censored by the War Ministry)

'ASIA FOR ASIATICS' OUTMODED SLOGAN

Japan's Aims for Greater East Asia Based on Lofty Ideals

The conventional slogan "Asia for the Asiatics" is inadequate to meet a new situation that evolves in the War of Greater East Asia, because Japan's lofty ideals for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are not so narrow-minded as to eliminate any nation other than those organized by Asiatics, in the opinion of Tetsuichiro Miyake in his article printed in the most recent issue of the Gaiko Jiho under the title "Re-examination of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere following Japan's War with the United States and Britain."

Arguments advanced in various quarters on the conception and sphere of what is called the co-prosperity sphere were rather vague and failed to come to the point, according to the writer. This was because Japan then enjoyed peaceful relations with the United States and Britain and was inclined to solve important questions of East Asia through diplomatic negotiations. Naturally, definitions on the co-prosperity sphere were not thoroughgoing and full of contradiction. Continuing, he says:

Time to Re-examine

"Japan today is at war with the United States and Britain. The country is steeped in the elimination of materialistic predominance of the Anglo-Saxons through armed force. The time has come for Japan to re-examine the past idea on the structure of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and this must be done through the concerted action of the entire Japanese nation. The time is now fully ripe for this country to do so. While the valiant Imperial Japanese soldiers and sailors are achieving brilliant war operations over wide Pacific areas, men on the home front must devote themselves to the problem of how to lay the foundation of the co-prosperity sphere and to establish it quickly in line with the development of the war.

"Japan's necessity for advocating the establishment of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere owes its origin to economic pressure brought to bear upon Japan by the United States in connection with the China Affair. The American measure has rendered it difficult for Japan to obtain materials necessary for this country from countries other than the United States. This has forced Japan to seek these products from the South Sea regions out of sheer need for its self-defense. From these economic and natural needs Japan has been compelled to formulate a plan calling for an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This policy also has a remoter origin as reveaed in a statement made on April 15, 1940 by the then Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, on Japan's desire and concern on the maintenance of the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies.

"Had the economic negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies been promising enough for the Yonai Cabinet, then in power, to bring to a conclusion, the idea of a co-prosperity sphere might not have developed so far as it has at present. None, however, was more pronounced than a radio speech delivered by Mr. Arita on June 29, 1940, in giving the Japanese a clear idea of the co-prosperity sphere. Viewed in this light, it can be said safely that the Netherlands East Indies forms the mainstay in all regions other than Japan involved in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Japan was advocating for establishment of a structure of economic self-sufficiency in Greater East Asia with Japan. Manchoukuo and China as the mainstay. However, this plan was difficult of practical execution, because Japan was unable to obtain materials from the South Sea regions necessary for the achievement of the China Affair. This hitch was caused because the Netherlands East Indies, constituting the most important part of these regions, was absolutely against the idea.

"It can be said without injustice that the idea of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere derived not only from the conception of geopolitics in Europe, but from the principle of Asia for the Asiatics, namely, Great Asianism. Both Britain and Holland have maintained their supremacy in the Orient for the last three centuries and the United States has been actively operating in East Asia to assert its hegemony there. The indignation of the Japanese over these nations' supreme participation in the affairs of this part of the world has finally found its way in the form of the War of Greater East Asia. The structure and conception of a co-prosperity sphere have thus come back to their originality. Naturally, it is essential that all nations to be included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must first and foremost shake off the American and British shackles and then combine themselves firmly under the same political conception as that of the Axis countries, thereby seeking their proper places. No perfect spirit of co-prosperity can ever be formed if countries within the sphere hold different political ideologies and conceptions.

Will Include All

"One thing that can be said distinctly here in this connection is that a nation in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should not necessarily be Asiatic, as far as it cooperates with Japan under the same political conception. As long as Japan enters into a firm commitment with Germany and Italy relative to the construction of a new order in the co-prosperity sphere and, for that matter, as long as these countries strive concertedly to make all nations seek their respective places, Japan must hold loftier ideals to attain the objective of bringing about a permanent peace for the sake of world humanity.

"The truth is not far to seek. French Indo-China, for instance, is conforming with Japan's ideals and has entered into an agreement with this country for coordination. As long as France is faithful to its promise of cooperation with Japan, it is quite proper for Japan to respect France's sovereignty in French Indo-China. The writer of this article once suggested that, not only French Indo-China, but the Netherlands East Indies should be treated in the same category, should it emerge to pledge itself to cooperate with Japan in the construction of an East Asiatic order.

"Paralleling the development of military movements, Japan will have to make clear its fundamental policy on a new political structure, in all countries occupied by Japanese military forces as quickly as possible. All efforts must be made to see that the people of these countries are not led astray or uneasy, and efforts must be made to lead them to rely upon and respect Japan. Such operations are a matter of vital importance. Each nation has history, form of government, religion, conventionalities and culture of its own in diverse forms. The traditional ideas, customs and manners indigenous to any nation cannot be remedied or upset in any brief period. Reckless interference will sow a seed of future trouble. A principle of racial self-determination is a great hope pervading all nations. However, this is a principle, and, as occasion may require, appropriate measures will be necessary for introduction. For example, the Malays have complicated historical backgrounds according to localities and have a great percentage of Chinese in their population, their political conditions, too, being not at all simple.

Comments on N.E.I.

"Speaking of the Netherlands East Indies, the population is unproportionately large in Java, where high culture exists, while New Guinea is sparsely populated and the culture of its inhabitants is considerably low. Customs and manners of inhabitants are related to their religious beliefs and are usually complicated. Adoption of any guiding policy must be considered most carefully. Establishment of a new political structure will have to be made taking into consideration the will of the inhabitants, but at the same time pacification operations over indigenous people must be carried out in the wake of military campaigns. The fundamental policy of rule is the prelude to pacification operations and this must be made clear quickly.

"Here is a point worthy of note. Peoples living in the southern regions of the co-prosperity sphere are not allied to Manchoukuoans and Chinese in literature and racial relations. Southern peoples have been placed under rule of the United States, Britain and Holland for many years and naturally are affected more or less by a democratic form of government. Granted they are united under the same political conception peculiar to the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, one should not be led with the same scale applied to the other.

"So many leaders of the southern races have at one time or the other exerted themselves for emancipation of their peoples from the bondage of democratic countries and this fact is recognized by Japan, but the influence these leaders had or have over their own peoples is not so deep-rooted as is wielded by Mahatma Gandhi and his adherents. Japanese, therefore, should not over-estimate the influence these southern leaders have. Fundamental political measures to be administered to the southern regions can be epitomized as follows:

"(1) The great spirit that 'all nations are led to seek their proper places and to let millions of people live in peace through their professions' should be a guiding policy.

"(2) Considering the concervative idea of southern nations, their traditional customs and manners should be respected and no reform should be introduced recklessly into their present systems.

"(3) No interference should be made with their own industries and they should not be left to feel that their status of living is menaced. For this, competition should be avoided."

Three Wounded Artillerymen Keep Fighting Beside Gun to Clear Way for Malay Advance

The undaunted courage of three wounded Japanese artillerymen in the Alor Star sector paved the way for the uninterrupted southward drive of the Imperial Forces early in the north Malaya campaign, reported an Asahi correspondent.

Early on the morning of December 14, a Japanese artillery unit was rushed forward with some tanks and a number of sappers with the order to gain control of two bridges necessary to facilitate the advance of Japanese troops operating in northern Malaya.

Bridges Mined by British

The bridges, located near the outskirts of a small town about 20 kilometers north of Alor Star, measured only seven and ten meters in length respectively, but they were stategically important for the continued advance of the Imperial troops. Mines had been laid by the retreating British rear-guards, and fuses were set.

Japanese sappers rushed ahead and successfully detached the fuses, but the advance by the tanks was stopped by concentrated heavy fire from an enemy position in a dense forest 500 meters ahead. The leading tank was put out of action by the withering fire, and it appeared that the advance would be halted.

Artillerymen Receive Wounds

The artillery unit had hardly swung into position when an enemy shot exploded close by, and the shell-splinters blew off a wheel of the gun-carriage and wounded the commanding officer in the breast and legs. The gunner received severe wounds in the face, but despite the blood pouring down his face, he obeyed his officer's command to load the gun. He was, however, unable to sight his piece.

A third artilleryman, crouching on the ground with splinter-wounds in his legs, crawled over to the gun, and peered through the gun-sights to take aim and finally fired the cannon. The shot exploded in the center of the enemy position, and the heavy firing ceased.

A cry of joy spontaneously broke out among the ranks of the Japanese sappers and tank crews as they witnessed the silencing of the British position. The Imperial troops surged forward across the two bridges, secured through the gallant sacrifice of the brave artillery officer and his men.

SINGAPORE DEFENSE VERY WEAK IN REAR

British Never Imagined Enemy Might Come Down Through Malay Peninsula

Transocean

BERLIN, January 19.—Failure to consider the possibility of an attack on Singapore by enemy forces coming down the Malay Peninsula is now bringing about the collapse of the Singapore base, the Berliner Boersenzeitung stated. The article continues:

At a rapid pace the Japanese divisions in the Malay Peninsula are approaching the last British defense works in front of the three quarter mile wide channel separating the island of Singapore with the naval base Seletar from the mainland.

It was almost five years ago that the British in large scale maneuvers put to test the defenses of their East-Asiatic main base. At that time, in 1937, the big graving dock for vessels up to 50,000 tons displacement was completed. Therefore the British Admiralty deemed it necessary to test the state of preparedness of the fortress of Singapore in warding off attacks from the sea and from the air, as well as landings of enemy forces.

The maneuver was based on the idea that the British Commander-in-Chief in Malaya had received information that a hostile country would attempt to seize Singapore without a formal declaration of war. A large number of men-of-war, airplane carriers and troop transports were already assembled 250 miles off Singapore. The first belligerent actions of the maneuver took place on the second day, when rebellious native troops attacked the British coastal defenses on the island of Singapore from the mainland, but were beaten back by Malay troops after heavy fighting. On that day light enemy naval forces were likewise sighted, but only on the third day was the position of the enemy's main naval forces found by aerial reconnaissance.

During the night of the fourth day of the maneuver, some troops were landed by the enemy on the south coast of the island of Singapore, who, however, after heavy fighting were forced to re-embark. Further landings were prevented by submarine and airplane attacks on the enemy transports.

At that time the British maneuvers in Singapore were concluded when the attacking enemy naval forces under the fire of the heavy batteries laid an artificial fog screen and departed. As a result of the maneuvers the British press agreed that the fortress of Singapore could be regarded as impregnable. It had shown a high state of preparedness.

Full of satisfaction the British Admiralty filed the reports on the maneuvers in impregnable Singapore together with other documents. British papers were pointing out with pride the results of the maneuvers. Only in the aviation magazine "Aeroplane" a critical observer voiced some apprehension. This soberly thinking observer wrote that in East Asia one had laughed about the maneuvers. The "Aeroplane" with some forebodings added that the attacker in these maneuvers could not be compared with the huge fleet of bombers which Japan would let loose at Singapore when the time would come.

But even to this one warning voice in the chorus of British self-complacency the idea did not occur that perhaps it would not be necessary for the Japanese to make a direct frontal attack from the sea on Singapore, but that thanks to their rapidly gained domination of the South China Sea, including British Borneo, they could march against Singapore via the land route on the Malay Peninsula, as they are doing now. The Singapore mentality, for which the British commanders in Malaya are now being blamed in London, predominated, after all, in all leading British circles. Owing to this British arrogance, not only Singapore, but the entire British Empire will flounder.

FALL OF SINGAPORE CUTS ALLIED FRONT

Japanese Use of Island Base Presents Gloomy Picture for Anti-Axis Future

LISBON, February 9.—(Special) With London acknowledging the imminent probability of the fall of Singapore, the Allied nations are faced with a gloomy future, and quarters in the British capital are making conjectures as to next possible Japanese moves.

The menacing aspects of Japanese strategy on the capture of Singapore coupled with the recent German declaration of a new spring offensive have caused great consternation in Allied circles and in particular in London. Military quarters here predict that on the fall of the island fortress, Japan will move to sever two vital Allied communication lines, one linking Australia and the United States, and the other connecting Chungking with India. A second prediction is that Japan will now use her powerful navy to block efforts by the United States' fleet to move westward to the aid of Australia, and the third possibility is that the weight of the Japanese offensive will be thrown westward, using Singapore as the base to sever communication lines in the Indian ocean and Burma. This step will make impossible the sending of further aid to Chungking and consequently force Chiang Kai-shek to abandon his common front with the Allies against Japan.

Japanese-German Juncture Feared

Hitler's recent declaration of preparations for a grand spring offensive has brought clearly into the picture the possibility of a German drive into the Caucasus and into western Asia to make contact with the Japanese advancing from the east. This juncture would make actual military cooperation between the Axis Powers a matter of course, declare the London observers.

Australia and the Netherlands East Indies are facing more immediate dangers to their territorial existence on the collapse of British resistance at Singapore. American naval aid to Australia, with no base linking the two countries, is seen to be a grave dilemma. Moreover, with Singapore in the hands of the Japanese, direct assault upon the Australian mainland is very possible.

The Netherlands East Indies are voicing the view that the only way to save what is left of the ABCD line is to concentrate the main strength of the Allied forces at Java in the southwestern Pacific.

Singapore Situation Dark

The British press has expressed a very pessimistic tone following the general withdrawal of British troops from the Malay peninsula and the abandoning of Moulmein in Burma.

British reports disclose that Anzac and Indian troops weary after exhausting rearguard action finally made their escape to Singapore only to be posted on guard duty along the shores of the island. The defending troops huddled within the fortress are said to number about 47,000. Despite declarations that Singapore would be defended to the last, English troops were said to be evacuating from the island and making for Calcutta. Chinese youths between the ages of 18 and 25 years have been forcibly conscripted to bolster the ranks of the defense forces.

Stampede of Camel In West Africa Derails Fast Express

Transocean

VICHY, January 28.—An old railway accident, in which the stampeding of camels caused the derailment of a train, was reported from Dakar, French West Africa, yesterday. The accident occurred shortly after the train in question left San Luis for Dakar. Speeding at the rate of 80 kilometers per hour, the train was passing through a stretch of meadows when a herd of camels grazing there got panicky and stampeded toward it. Thirteen camels were crushed to death by the train before it was derailed. Several passengers received slight injuries, it was reported.

HUNGARY TO SPUR FIGHT AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Premier von Bardossy for First Time Talks of Meeting With Axis Chiefs

Transocean

BUDAPEST, January 30.—The Hungarian Premier, Laszlo von Bardossy, told the Foreign Political Committee of the Hungarian Diet today for the first time of the discussions he had recently with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

The discussions, he said, had shown full agreement on questions affecting the three nations, and had been conducted in a spirit of friendship and trusting cooperation.

He stated as a matter of course that Hungary would also in future participate in the fight against Bolshevism with all available forces.

The Premier reported on other important foreign political events which occurred lately, but the contents of his report have not been published.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

Kira who was an expert in the ceremonial codes of both Kyoto and Yedo Courts, should not have known how to behave at their last moment. The more likely interpretation is that their heads are metaphorically gibbetted for the benefit of posterity as a warning against unknightly conduct.

'Last Word' Prepared

So constant and persistent, and so terribly elaborate were the lessons inculcated about the honor of knightly death and the horror of cowardly death, both of which must survive one for ever and ever, that the Samurai with the least spark of pride in him must have been haunted all his life with a sort of bogey lest he should be caught unawares by an unkindly stroke of fate which might compel him to die an unseemly death. Thus every Samurai took all possible precautions against such a fate, or made it his lifelong study do die in a manner not unworthy of his name: he took care to be properly dressed and accoutred for instance, when going out even on a casual errand, for fear if he met with sudden death by accident or fight, his body should be discovered in an unworthy state. Many a warrior in high position was known to have kept by him in time of peace his "swan song" in the form of a tanka which every person of cultivated taste was supposed to write before quitting life, lest in the confusion of mind which might beset him in the last moment suddenly looming before him he might lack presence of mind to write one.

It is well known that the author or authors of the Hagakure Bushido have maintained that the essence of Bushido consists in fearlessness of death or willing relinquishment of life at the call of duty. This is the central idea and objective of the age-long discipline which has been given in the training of the Samurai. Therein lies the secret of the military valor of the Japanese. It is so interwoven in the warp and woof of the Japanese character that our enemy will have to separate it from the national fabric before he can make a conquest of this country.

(Concluded)

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LANDSCAPE PAINTING HAS UNIQUE HISTORY

Development Was Most Remarkable and Rapid During Yedo and Meiji Periods

Art, at first, seems to have been restricted to the delineation of human beings and animals and it was not till many, many years after civilization had advanced to a fairly high stage that landscape painting made its appearance, according to Matataro Matsumoto, eminent art critic in his book entitled "Landscape Painting."

Buddhism has played a very important part in bringing about the birth of landscape painting. The earliest preserved example of this form of painting is to be found in a miniature shrine found within the Horyuji Temple in Nara.

Though this ancient painting is rather formal, the hills, rivulets, trees, rocks, birds, flowers and clouds—the subject on which all future landscape artists were to draw—were depicted on the miniature dais of this shrine.

In this ancient landscape painting, the picture of Buddha is in the foreground but this fact does not in any way detract the value of this ancient masterpiece from the standpoint of landscape painting. Some authorities claim that this is a product of a Chesenese artist but there are also many others who claim that it was made by a Japanese.

Going into the Nara period, there are numerous landscape paintings which may well claim the attention of lovers. Simple but appealing designs of sloping hills, dreamy clouds and twittering birds can be found on samisen plectrums. Compared with the landscape painting found in the Horyuji Temple, these paintings of the Nara period show a little more maturity and advancement in technique. The paintings have one other marked characteristic. The landscape paintings of the Nara period do not reflect or show a trace of religious influence. It has been claimed that these Nara paintings were drawn by Chinese artists.

Landscape painting during the Heiancho to the Fujiwara periods is a decided improvement over the previous art works. Buddhism was to play an even greater part in this period than in the Nara era in developing and fostering landscape drawing. The other factor was the enhancement of artistic appreciation among the people of that time, especially of the nobility.

Landscape painting on scroll seems to have been very popular during the Kamakura period, although it is to be found in earlier years also. Passing into the Ashikaga period, the introduction of Zen into Japan from China was to bring about another evolution in this field of painting. Somehow the Japanese artists could never escape from extraneous influence. Even works by Zosetsu, Shubun and Sesshu smack of Chinese painting.

It is only with the arrival of the Momoyama period that a truly Japanese landscape painting came into existence. Kano Eitoku was a pioneer in this new departure. His motif seems to have been the rivulets and verdant hills of Kinki but the greatest departure in Japanese landscape painting was to be made by Maruyama Okyo during the Yedo period. The torch was then carried on by Hashimoto Gaho in the Meiji era who succeeded in blending western with the Japanese artistic methods, but his pupils, Yokoyama Taikan and Terasaki Kogyo, were to bring about the fullest development in Japanese landscape painting.

Artistic Beauty In Shadows Analyzed

(Continued From Page 6)

box of black lacquer is uncovered and fresh cooked, steaming rice is shown therein, white and pure, each grain most sparkling like a pearl, few Japanese fail to take in the sight with a deep, whole-hearted sense of appreciation. It becomes clear that all our foods are based on their intimate and inseparable relations with shadows.

(To Be Continued)

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk, "The Grand Ideal of the Founding of Japan," by Dr Koya Nakamura.
7:30 "National Resolution," by General Takao Suzuki, retired.
8:00 News; Court Music.
9:00 Japan Broadcasting Choir.
9:10 Talk, "The Annual Festival of the Kashihara Shrine," by Dr. Hisataka Sawagata.
10:00 News; The Imperial Naval Band.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Japan Broadcasting Choir.
1:00 "The Empire Day" Program: Poem Recital; Nagauta Music.
3:00 News; Music; "The 2600th Year Celebration Symphony" (Pietti).
5:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk on "The Anniversary of The Accession of Emperor Jimmu," by Count Yoshinori Futara; Tokyo Ishibumi National School Pupils' Chorus.
7:30 Vocal Solos, Chorus and Orchestra.
8:30 Samurai Story Telling by Hakkaku Oshima.
9:00 History Drama "The Founding of Japan."
10:00 Time; War Situation; News.

Communion With Nature

Phenomenal improvement was made in Japanese landscape painting under the leadership of Maruyama Okyo but its fullest development was not attained until Yokoyama Taikan applied his brush to the scroll. Even the wind, the sound of the whistling pines have been caught in his sensitive brush strokes. An example of his work is seen on the left. Depth and distance have been gained by variations in the pressure of the brush. The painting to the right is the work of Yamamoto Shunkyo.

DR. NOGUCHI'S EFFORTS REWARDED

His Majesty Bestowed 2nd Order of Merit On Scientist

(Continued From Yesterday)

He was determined to succeed in life as a scientist. His attitude toward research work was more than enthusiastic. He was frantic over bacteriological research and went about his work like one possessed. The seriousness with which he devoted himself to his work may well be imagined from the fact that he hung on the wall of his room a card on which was written "Success or Suicide." He was desperate in the quest of his object, for to him every moment was a matter of life and death. So assiduously did he apply himself to his work that his American friends began to say, "Noguchi never sleeps." He was always in his ragged white jacket and working at his microscope. He was so engrossed in his reading that he often burned the rice he was cooking for his meal. At meal time, he always had his book right before him and paid far more attention to it than to the food before him.

Receives Scholarship

In October, 1903, Noguchi received a fund from the Carnegie Foundation to make further research on snake poison at the National Serum Research Laboratory at Copenhagen. At this laboratory, in cooperation with Dr. Madsen, he conducted research on some rattlesnakes he had brought with him from America and finally succeeded in making the anti-snake-poison serum.

Upon returning to the United States in October, 1904, he was made a senior assistant in the medical research department of the Rockefeller Foundation. In June, 1907, he received the degree of Master of Science from Pennsylvania University and then was promoted to the associate member of Rockefeller Foundation. In 1909, following the publication of his book entitled "Poison Snake and Snake Poison," he was made associate member of the Carnegie Foundation at the age of 33. In the following year, he published a book entitled "Syphilis Serum Diagnosis" and was made the president of the Society of Serologists. In 1911, his name was finally made immortal when he discovered the method of germiculture of syphilis spirochaeta. Syphilis pirochaeta pallida was first discovered by a German scientist in 1903, but a cure was not discovered until Noguchi succeeded in the culture of the germ.

In February that year, he received the degree of doctorate from the Kyoto Imperial University of Japan for a treatise on snake poison. In those days, however, he was growing more and more interested in the research on syphilis. In 1913, he discovered that total paralysis of insanity was caused by syphilis of the brain and made himself all the more internationally famous.

In September of that year, he went to Germany at the invitation of the organizations of natural scientists and medical scientists and delivered lectures at their general meetings held at Vienna. After this, he visited various countries and delivered lectures at 11 large cities in Europe. At each place he received a great reception as one of the leading Japanese scientists. On that occasion, Spain and Denmark decorated him with the Third Order of Merit. In 1914, when he was 38 years old, a doctorate was conferred on him by the Tokyo Imperial University and he was decorated with the Third Order of Merit by Sweden. In April, 1915, he was awarded with the Imperial Academy prize for his research on spirocheata pallida and decorated with the Fourth Order of Merit with the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Returns to Japan

Dr. Noguchi, who up to this time had been so deeply engrossed in his research work that he never had time to pay attention to anything outside of his routine, now began to think seriously of his home and mother. So great was his desire to visit his mother that he finally left the United States for home in September, 1915, for the first time in 15 years.

As he visited his home village, the sight of his mother and the humble old house in which he was born moved him more than anything else. This was all the more so because he had experienced the bitterest experiences of his life with his mother in that old house. "Crippled Seisaku" who was brought up by his mother in the midst of extreme poverty, now a man of international fame, had returned to his old mother.

When his steamer arrived at Yokohama, he was received by many prominent persons with a great reception, for he was already recognized in Japan as a great scientist, but nothing impressed him or stirred him with a greater sense of gratitude than the moment when he met his mother for the first time in 15 years at the Okinashima railway station near Lake Inawashiro. They wept with joy and at first could not talk to each other. Famous scientist as he was, she, with her great love for him, instantly disarmed him of all his grandiose degrees and titles and made him plain Seisaku as he stood before her.

Dr. Noguchi obeyed his simple mother with the meekness of a lamb and did whatever she told him. First, she took him to the Hachiman Shrine in the shadow of the village grove and had him report to the titulary deity of his home coming. She then had him call on every family in the village to express his gratitude for its interest in him and his family while he was absent from the village. It was not until all these social and religious duties were properly disposed of that she permitted him to cross the threshold of the house in which he was born and reared.

For one month and a half, he stayed with his mother at home, and during this period he always had her with him, took her with him whenever he went to deliver lectures or visit his old friends. He also took her for a journey, visiting the Grand Shrines of Ise and other noted temples and shrines, all important cities and famous beauty spots in the country. One can well imagine the lump that rose in his throat as he watched his mother, now happy and contented, visiting place to place with her son as her guide.

Goes to U.S. Again

Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Noguchi became interested in yellow fever and went to Ecuador to conduct research work there. In that country, yellow fever was an endemic disease, and young men who came down from the plateau of Andes died of the disease at the rate of 50 per cent. It was known that the fever was spread by mosquitoes, but its bacteria was not yet discovered.

Dr. Noguchi transfused the blood obtained from the fever patients into rats and discovered spirachaeta. He also inoculated the vaccine he had made out of the bacteria into newly enlisted soldiers who came from mountainous regions. As a result of his experiments he published his report in 1919 on the discovery of pathogenic bacteria of yellow fever. In appreciation of Dr. Noguchi's service, the Ecuadorean Government appointed him an honorary Surgeon-General and Colonel of the army. The two leading universities in that country accorded him with the degree of LL.D. A medical organization of the United States also honored him by presenting him with a silver medal for his achievement.

He also visited Mexico and Peru during his research on yellow fever and there he found the same pathogenic bacteria in patients that he had found in the patients at Ecuador. Here he was made honorary professor at the medical department of Lima University and honored by Yukatan University with the conferment of LL.D. Brown College and Yale University conferred on him Doctor of Science degrees and the Imperial Academy of Japan made him a regular member of that organization. He was also accorded a LL.D. by Paris University.

His discovery of bacteria of yellow fever and the invention of serum for the cure of the disease were particularly appreciated by the people of South America, who regarded him as their savior from the dreaded disease and posed him as the unofficial ambassador from Japan.

But Dr. Noguchi was not an almighty god. A question was raised as to the accuracy of the bacteria of yellow fever. Moreover, according to the report of a member of the Rockefeller Foundation, who had returned from research work in Africa, he could find in the victims of yellow fever in Africa none of the spiro-bacteria Dr. Noguchi discovered in Ecuador.

This greatly disturbed Dr. Noguchi and he spent days of anguish in worry. As a result, his health was greatly impaired, but he was full of his old fighting spirit and finally decided to go to Africa to definitely determine whether this bacteria was the real cause of yellow fever.

All his friends counseled him that it was reckless of him to go to Africa for such a desperate undertaking when he was not well, but he refused to listen to all this friendly advice and left the United States for Africa in October, 1927. While he was engaged in the research of the bacteria of yellow fever, he finally fell victim to the disease and succumbed on May 21, 1928, at Accura, British Africa, at the age of 52.

Dr. Noguchi was a great scientific genius and recognized by the world as such, and it is to be greatly regretted that death claimed him before he had finished his task. Sad as it was that he succumbed in the prime of manhood, he has been an object of admiration and regard for what he achieved in his life time for the cause of science. In appreciation of the great service he rendered to mankind and the supreme sacrifice he made for the cause of science, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan bestowed upon him the Second Order of Merit with the Order of the Double Rays of the Rising Sun.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Before returning to Tokyo the middle of this month, members of the Toho theatrical group will visit Aomori Prefecture to fulfill their engagement with the branch office of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association there. They will play at several towns, including Tanabe, Goshogawara, Kuroiwa and Samegawa.

Theatrical activities, for the encouragement of mine workers behind the guns, have been carried on with success and accepted satisfactorily in various districts. The Shochiku Theatrical Company will dispatch three groups of entertainers to Yamagata and Fukushima prefectures and Hokkaido this month. The first group will play in Yamagata and Fukushima prefectures until February 18 while the second and third party will proceed to Hokkaido, where they will visit several leading mining districts, until the middle of March.

"Honen Matsuri" (A Harvest Dance), which was commended at the prize contest held last year in celebration of the 2,601st Year of the Founding of the Japanese Empire, will be revived at the forthcoming performance of the Sasaragikai Dance School on February 26 at the Nippon Seinenkan, Aoyama.

Ichiro Fujiyama, well known artist of the Columbia Gramophone Company, will be guest player at the Kokusai Gekijo, Asakusa Park, where he will be heard until February 14 in a grand revue entitled "Dai Toa" (the Greater East Asia), featuring dancers of the Shochiku revue troupe.

"Kojin" (Yellow Dust), a modern melodrama adapted by Shozo Igayama from the original story of the same title by Hiroshi Uyeda, will feature a 10-day program of the Bungakuza modern school dramatic troupe, to be given at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji starting from February 13. Chigio Tanaka will direct, with settings by Suzuichi Ito.

Yoshie Fujiwara and his opera company will make a special performance at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, at 1 p.m., February 11 in celebration of Kigensetsu (the Japanese Empire Day) when a grand musical play called "Kaido Tosei" (Eastern Expedition) will be staged with music by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. Besides Fujiwara, the important players are Eiichi Uchida, Takako Mikami, Aiko Saida, Sumiko Isomura and Takeshi Tomeda.

For the promotion of educational dances, Kenroku Naka has organized a new group under the name of the Shinyokai with the support of Takashi Watanabe, Masao Takeda, Teruhiko Noritaka, Saburo Arai, Hidendo Miki and Toshio Hirose.

The number of national dramas for the diffusion of healthy stage offerings, which has been encouraged by the Board of Information since last fall, totals nine, including the current presentations at the Kabukiza and Shimbashi Embujo. They are "Imoseyama Onno Teikin" (Percepts for Man and Wife featuring Kichiyemon in September), "Kaikoku Heidan" (The Story of a Maritime Country by the Shinkokugeki in October), "Sekido" (The Equator starring Yaeko Mizutani in November), "Yamasando" (The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard staged by the Shinsei Shimpa in November), "Onshu Ijo" (Beyond Obligation and Vengeance featuring Kikugoro in December), "Sekishu ni Ikiru" (Living on One Arm by the Shinkokugeki in December), "Kakurenbo" (Hide-and-Seek) and "Haru no Shimo" (The Spring Frost) both staged by Goro Soganoya in January and February, and "Hakata Kojoro Namimakura" (The Romance at Hakata featuring Uzayemon in February).

VITAMIN B DISCOVERER

DR. UMETARO SUZUKI CONTINUING RESEARCH HOPING TO MAKE JAPANESE HEALTHIER

Dr. Umetaro Suzuki is a scientist of international renown as the discoverer of vitamin B as well as an authority in albumen chemistry, according to Nagao Edamoto.

He has been conferred many brilliant titles such as the Senior Grade of the Third Class Court Rank and the Second Order of Merit, Doctor of Agriculture, a member of the Imperial Academy, a member of the Natural Science Academy of Germany, Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University and President of the Scientific Research Institute of Manchoukuo. These honors are attributable to his incessant efforts for the past half a century as well as to his talented acute intellect. He may well be said to be the model of scholars.

Dr. Umetaro Suzuki was born in April, 1874, in Shizuoka Prefecture. His parents were pious devotees of Buddhism and used to tell him not to aspire for high rank or wealth. After his graduation from the elementary school, however, Dr. Suzuki's love of learning prompted him to enter a private school about six miles away from his home where he studied for half a year.

One day at the age of 15, as he climbed a nearby hill and looked over the wide expanse of the Pacific, he was inspired by an uncontrollable desire to go to Tokyo to study. His family circumstances, however, were not so favorable as to allow him to study in the capital. Young Suzuki, therefore, made up his mind to go to Tokyo without the permission of his parents, which he did.

His life after his arrival in the metropolis was nothing but a succession of hardships and efforts. However, encouraged by his parents' forgiveness, which was given him after his departure, he continued to endure difficulties throughout the days of his study.

Enters English School

He first entered Nippon English School and then the Preparatory College of the Tokyo Agriculture and Forestry School, which was later elevated to the status of a university. After his graduation with honors from the Agricultural Chemistry Department of the same University in 1896, he took a post-graduate course in the University, and was appointed assistant professor in 1900.

He was granted the degree of Doctor of Agriculture in 1901 when he was 28 years old for his thesis on mulberry diseases, which later helped in improving the silk industry. Just 13 years after he left his native place for Tokyo, he made it a rule to return home every summer and winter vacation to help his parents in household affairs.

The same year he was granted the doctorate, he was dispatched to Europe by the Education Ministry to continue his studies. Dr. Suzuki first entered the institution of Professor Schultze in Switzerland where he stayed for one year and a half. Then he went to Germany to enter the private school of Dr. Emil Fischer. At that time Professor Fischer was in his prime, and talented scholars from various countries who later won international fame flocked to his institution. It was Dr. Suzuki's devoted research at Dr. Fischer's institution that gave him the opportunity of entering the scientific circles of the world. During his stay in Berlin under the guidance of Dr. Fischer, he proved to be an indispensable assistant of the latter. This is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Fischer petitioned the Japanese authorities to lengthen the period of Dr. Suzuki's study abroad in spite of the Russo-Japanese War that occurred then.

Immediately after his return from Germany in 1906, he was appointed professor at the Morioka Higher Agriculture and Forestry School and in the following year professor in the Agricultural Faculty of the Tokyo Imperial University.

During his stay in Europe, Dr. Suzuki was brought home to the fact that the physical constitution of the Japanese people was extremely poor when compared with that of the Europeans and also the Japanese had less stamina than white men. While he was making a special study on albumen under the tutorship of Dr. Fischer, he learned that the nutritive value of albumen differs according to the kinds of albumen and came to think that the poor constitution of the Japanese might be attributable to possible defects in the nutritive elements of rice on which the Japanese live. He finally arrived at the conclusion that the most urgent problem for him to solve was the investigation and subsequent improvement of the food his countrymen sustained on, thereby developing their constitution.

Vitamin B Discovered

Consequently, Dr. Suzuki began to make experiments on animals and found that all kinds of animals do not grow up when fed on artificial food composed of pure albumen, fat, carbohydrate, and inorganic substances, while they grow perfectly when fed with the aforementioned materials plus rice-bran. He concluded, therefore, the rice-bran contains some element hitherto unexamined and tried to exude it in alcohol and finally succeeded in the production of a certain chemical, which he named "oryzanin."

It had hitherto long been believed that animals could grow completely with albumen, fat, carbohydrate and such inorganic substances as calcium, iodine and phosphorus. At that time when not a single scholar doubted this theory, Dr. Suzuki showed the mistake in that theory by concrete scientific experiments and proved that a "mysterious" substance indispensable to the lives of animals is contained in rice-bran.

The discovery of oryzanin is the greatest of all the scientific achievements of Dr. Suzuki and it established the foundation for vitamin theory which is universally acknowledged at present.

It was one year after the discovery of oryzanin by Dr. Suzuki that Dr. Funk of the Lister Institute in England published his results of experiments on a substance identical with oryzanin. It is wrongly believed that the first discoverer of this substance is Dr. Funk because the name of vitamin which he put to it came to be universally used and also because Dr. Suzuki made public for the first time in a foreign language the results of his experiment on oryzanin in a German magazine, the Biochemische Zeitschrift, in 1912 or just one year after the publication of vitamin by Dr. Funk.

In spite of this marvelous discovery of new chemicals by a Japanese scholar, the scientific circles of Japan did not pay attention at first to Dr. Suzuki's theory. It was only in 1915 that Japanese scholars were awakened to the importance of Dr. Suzuki's discovery by the influence of the vitamin theory that became prevalent in Europe at that time. It was then that Dr. Junzaburo Shimazono of the Kyoto Imperial University experimented with oryzanin clinically, trying it on beriberi patients and achieved an epoch-making result, thus authenticating the validity of Dr. Suzuki's doctrine and further proving that the cause of beriberi lies in the lack of oryzanin or vitamin B.

Saves Beriberi Patients

Those who have been saved from beriberi since the discovery of vitamin B are numberless. In the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars a quarter of the whole army was deprived of their fighting power by beriberi while in the Manchurian Incident the victims of beriberi decreased to only 0.6 per cent of the army patients, thanks to the discovery of vitamin B and the subsequent improvement of food. Any one who learns this fact will not grudge giving praise and extending gratitude to Dr. Suzuki for his meritorious achievement.

The benefit of oryzanin did not limit itself to the cure of beriberi, but it incited an exhaustive study of vitamins in scientific circles all over the world, finally resulting in the discovery of vitamin A, vitamin C and vitamin D. Under the tutorship of Dr. Suzuki, his efficient disciples have succeeded in producing industrially vitamins A, B1, B2, C as well as vitamin L and are at present continuing their research in these spheres.

Dr. Suzuki's researches were started from the investigation of rice and resulted in the establishment of the vitamin theory and further extended to the investigation and practical application of other kinds of vitamins as well as such nutritive elements as albumen, amino acid, fat, carbohydrate and other inorganic substances. Moreover, Dr. Suzuki, in cooperation with his disciples, succeeded in the industrial production of salvarsan, salicylic acid, camphenal and other chemicals.

Makes Synthetic Liquor

Another of his marvelous achievements is the production of synthetic liquor. At the time of World War 1, Dr. Suzuki was brought home to the urgent necessity of conserving rice used for brewing sake (Japanese beverage) which consumption amounted to 4,000,000 koku annually. He planned to invent a method of producing synthetic sake without using rice. It was indeed the most difficult that Dr. Suzuki set upon. After ten years of indefatigable efforts, he finally succeeded in producing a kind of artificial sake, named riken-shu. Riken-shu is superior to the ordinary sake in that it needs no rice, a vital foodstuff of the Japanese, and it contains no fusel oil which causes crapulence.

For his epoch-making discoveries and inventions, Dr. Suzuki was presented the Sakurai Chemistry Medal from the Tokyo Chemistry Society in 1911, honored by the Japan Invention Society in 1922, 1926 and in 1929, rewarded the Imperial Gift Medal and honor medal from the Japan Agriculture Society in 1926 and accorded an Imperial Academy Prize in 1924. His honors were not limited to these. In October, 1927 he was commanded to give a lecture on vitamins in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, and in 1930 appointed a lecturer of the New Year's lecture series for His Imperial Majesty. He was the first natural scientist to have the honor of giving a lecture in the presence of His Imperial Majesty. In December the same year he had the honor to dine with His Imperial Majesty as one of the ten great inventors of Japan.

The recognition of his achievements did not end in Japan only. He was recommended to the membership of the Natural Science Academy of Germany in 1931, to the post of adviser to the Continental Scientific Board of Manchoukuo in 1935 and was appointed in 1937 the president of the same Board which post he still holds.

Those who come in contact with Dr. Suzuki unanimously say that they receive a first impression of a composed man. This character of Dr. Suzuki's has been cultivated by his long years of fortitude through hardships during his younger days and three serious illnesses which he went through.

That Dr. Suzuki has never succumbed to the frequent difficulties in his study and has overcome the obstacles with indefatigable energy may safely be attributed to the fortitude of a high order and the imperturbability of mind which he has hitherto cultivated on the rugged path of life he has trodden.

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FREE YEN CURRENCY CIRCULATED IN SOUTH

Branches of Japanese Banks In Sphere Countries to Be Effectively Used

BAHT-YEN RATE UNCHANGED

Finance Minister, Exchange Chief Testify in Diet on Southern Monetary Problems

A number of important points of monetary and exchange questions were clarified in the course of the Diet proceedings Monday, when in the House of Peers committee on the Southern Development Bank Takeo Haraguchi, director of the Foreign Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry, stated that a special sort of yen was being used in French Indo-China, while Finance Minister Kaya said that the branches of Japanese banks in the southern regions would be used as effectively as possible.

In the House of Representatives committee for reserves approval the same day Mr. Haraguchi testified that Thai-Japan exchange relations would remain unchanged although Thai currency had been placed on the gold standard after its severance from the pound sterling.

In the House of Peers committee on the Southern Development Bank, the Government had been interpellated by Tokushichi Nomura, of the Dowakai, who wanted to know whether it intended to issue special currencies in the southern regions.

Replying, Mr. Haraguchi said that just as Germany, Britain and other warring nations had instituted a free mark, free pound and the like, which could be used comparatively freely in foreign countries, a special yen had been instituted and accounts on the basis of such special yen were installed in French Indo-China and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Procedures Asked

"There has been no precedent for the currency of the home country to be used over such a vast area as the Greater East Asia Sphere. What are to be the procedures in regard to monetary measures in the southern regions?" Mr. Nomura asked.

"It is our intention," Finance Minister Kaya replied, "to make as full and effective a use as possible of the branches of the Japanese banks in those regions. Even the foreign banks there, I think, should be allowed to function by liquidating their hostility toward Japan.

"We will certainly try not to take any such line as that the Southern Development Bank should operate regardless of losses. Of course, since we urgently need defense materials, we cannot lay down any rigid rule that no loans shall be advanced without sufficient security, but we will endeavor not to pursue a loose policy of indiscriminate lending. In certain cases where they are necessary, the bank will certainly demand security.

Deposits to Be Used

"As soon as the monetary institutions of the occupied areas renounce their hostility toward Japan, we shall make use of their deposits. We will protect as much as possible the assets and liabilities of the local inhabitants in regard to the banks on the spot."

In the House of Representatives committee on reserves approval, the director of the Foreign Exchange Bureau, stated:

"The Thai Government has cut the linkage between the baht and the pound sterling on which it had been based. It has adopted the gold standard at the rate of 0.3269 gram per baht. Since the gold purchase price in Japan is ¥3.85 per gram, one baht will equal ¥1.25.

"The present currency reform in Thailand, however, as the Bangkok Government has proclaimed, consisted merely in fixing the gold rate of the baht, and it does not determine the exchange rate of the baht against the yen. In fact, for the time being, the Bangkok-Tokyo rate will remain at ¥1.56 against one baht.

"In regard to the exchange quotations and the currency system in the southern regions in general, the Government authorities are taking a most careful attitude, as they constitute the foundations of all circulation economy. We are endeavoring to fix the exchange rates on the bases of due consideration as to the economic strength, productivity, living standards of the people and prices and that as soon as possible."

MAY STOP PENSIONS FOR RE-HIRED MEN

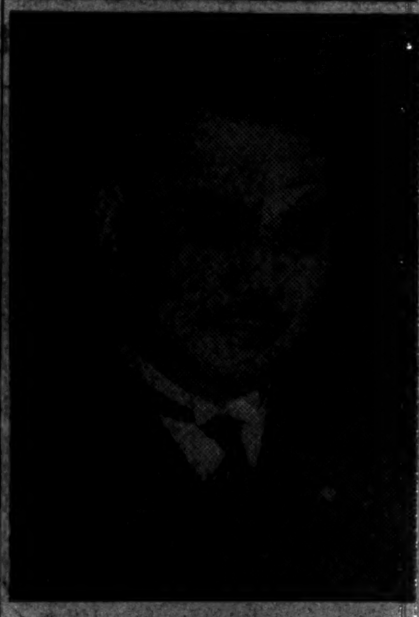
Some Retired Officials Now Receiving More Than When In Government Employ

The Government plan for withholding payment of pensions to retired officials who are re-employed for part time Government work by national policy companies or control companies was intimated by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the committee meeting of the Pension Law revision bill of the House of Representatives in reply to an interpellation made by Fukuichi Morita, chairman of the committee, on Monday, reports the Asahi.

The substance of the Premier's statement was as follows:

"Ex-Government officials drawing high pension who are re-employed by any of the semi-official national policy companies are supposed to receive their pension minus 30 per cent. Even so the total income of some of these men is known to be greater than what they enjoyed while in Government service. The Government, therefore, is considering totally withholding the payment of government pensions to employes of national policy companies.

Testifies on Money



Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. "If they liquidate their hostility toward Japan, I don't see why foreign banks shouldn't operate too."

THAI GOLD STANDARD STATED TEMPORARY

Asahi Correspondent at Bangkok Notes Severance of Baht From Sterling

As the first of its new financial structure programs, the Government of Thailand revived the gold standard system in an endeavor to sever the linkage between the Thai baht and the pound sterling, but this system is believed to be only temporary, says Juro Masuda, an Asahi correspondent in Bangkok, in his dispatch to the paper. Mr. Masuda predicts that the Thai currency will be based on the Japanese yen sooner or later.

The Thai Government has been making strenuous efforts to shift the economy of the country from a peace-time structure to a wartime setup since the declaration of war on the United States and the British Empire on January 25, attaching importance to those lines which had hitherto been controlled by these two countries directly or indirectly. The Government on January 31 decided to abolish the linkage of the baht with the pound sterling, adopt the gold standard system and enforce foreign exchange control measures. All of these decisions were put into effect the next day.

Of Epochal Importance

Although the revival of the gold standard system is an epoch-making event in monetary policy, asserts Mr. Masuda, this action is understood to run against the world's tendency in view of the diminishing importance of gold as a medium of international foreign exchange settlements. Now that Thailand has become a partner in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, baht should be linked with the Japanese yen, points out the correspondent, adding that a problem regarding the amendment of the exchange rates between the two currencies will be taken up for discussion in the not-distant future.

As to the domestic financial structure of Thailand, Mr. Masuda reports that the Bank of Thailand, capitalized at 10,000,000 bahts, has recently been established under the concurrent governorship of the Minister of Finance, but this is not invested with wide authority. Hitherto convertible notes had been issued by the Ministry of Finance and the domestic financial activities were monopolized by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and other British and American banks. The creation of a powerful financial institution is now being urgently advocated by political and economic leaders of the country.

INITIAL MEETING HELD TO AID STEEL INDUSTRY

Council Formed for Securing Supplies of Raw Material For Steel Manufacturing

The formation of the Steel Raw Materials Demand-Supply Council was approved at its inaugural general meeting, represented by leading steel manufacturers, at the Iron and Steel Hall, Marunouchi, Tokyo, convened on February 7 by the Iron Control Association. Election of officers of the Council, and the formulation of articles of the organization took place at the same meeting, it is reported.

The Council in question was created by the Iron Control Association to meet the Government policy for aiding the healthy development of the steel industry of Japan and Manchoukuo, and to secure a sufficient supply of raw materials for steel manufacture. The Government has appropriated a sum of money in the budget for the 1942 fiscal year for the subsidization of steel manufacturers. The "Steel Raw Materials Supply Control Regulations" will be shortly forthcoming in the name of the Vice-Minister for Commerce and Industry.

The lines of enterprise of the Steel Raw Materials Demand-Supply Council as approved by the inaugural meeting include: securing of raw materials for steel manufacture, drafting of programs for the production and distribution of raw materials, and the prosecution of the programs, control over steel raw materials prices, improvement and expansion of steel manufacturing facilities, advancement of steel manufacturing technology, unification of standards of products and other steps generally contributing toward the improvement of this industry.

Takeichi Imura was elected chairman of the committee. Mr. Imura is the director of the technology department of the Iron Control Association. Several other personages connected with steel industry were elected members of the committee.

INDUSTRY, HYPOTHEC BANKS NOT TO MERGE

Finance Ministry Testifies Such Combination Unnecessary, Inconvenient

It is not necessary to combine the Industrial Bank of Japan with the Hypothec Bank of Japan as suggested in some quarters, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya declared in the House of Representatives committee on the Hypothec Bank of Japan Law last Saturday, it has been revealed.

The Finance Minister said that he was opposed to any mechanical unification of such banks of national importance. The highlights of his testimony follow:

"The Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan differ in their fields of business, customers and the knowledge and training of their staffs. If they are combined, the advantages of specialization would be lost and much inconvenience would be caused to farmers, mining and manufacturing industrialists who are the chief customers of these banks. Thus we have no intention of combining them.

Farm Banks Annexed

"As to the agricultural banks, they are being annexed to the Hypothec Bank because there are many similar features in their businesses. There is no need, however, of annexing all the remaining agriculture and industry banks. It is better to let them remain as they are where there is no practical harm in doing so. At any rate, any suspension in their operations on account of mergers must be avoided even for a short time. Unification and control of financing does not necessarily mean unification of the entire monetary system.

"With regard to the question of instituting a Ministry of Money, I don't see any special need of it, because the main field of business of the Finance Ministry is monetary control. It may be said that the Finance Ministry as it actually exists is already a Ministry of Money."

Finance Ministry Statement

The Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry as at the end of January had credits amounting to ¥13,284,660,000 and a corresponding amount in debits.

The statement given out by the Finance Ministry follows:

(In ¥1,000)

	End of Jan.	Comp. with End of Dec.
Resources		
Postal Savings	9,310,755	+374,690
Transfer Savings	304,569	+ 395
Revenues from Savings Bonds, Patriot Bonds and Restoration Savings Bonds	996,812	+ 68,408
Special Account Deposits	1,248,136	+458,407
Funds and Juridical Person Deposits	33,827	− 5,578
Money in Custody and Deposit Money	49,874	+ 186
Deposit Bureau Reserves	1,015,133	—
Deposit Bureau Revenues	326,549	+ 9,732
Total	13,284,660	+906,252
Liabilities		
Government Bonds	8,764,497	+635,000
Loans from the General Account and Special Account	103,963	—
Foreign Government Bonds	139,186	—
Provincial Bonds	1,249,973	− 19
Loans to Provincial Public Organizations	403,114	+ 2,345
Special Bank Debentures	883,130	+ 39,318
Special Firm Debentures	869,870	+ 39,310
Loans to Special Banks and Firms	419,459	+ 22,917
Deposits	190,733	+160,585
Payments from Deposit Bureau	240,732	+ 5,883
Total	13,284,660	+906,252

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 10

(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,981,322
Over Issues	281,322
Deposits	705,385
Loans	567,289

Special Allotments of Sake Determined For Soldiers' Send-Off, Like Occasions

Special allotments of about four gallons each of sake to be used on such auspicious occasions as farewell parties for those going to the front, will be conducted in Tokyo, it was jointly decided by the Tokyo Municipal and Prefectural authorities Monday, the Kokumin reports.

Hitherto the Tokyo Municipality has been allowing special allotments of about two gallons of sake to families of those who have been called to the colors. In view of the special significance of the occasion, the authorities of the City of Tokyo were negotiating with officials of the Tokyo Prefectural Office for the past some time, over the increase in the amounts of sake to be distributed to the "homes of honor."

An agreement having been reached recently between the authorities of the Municipality, the Prefectural Office and the local association of sake brewers, the allotment of about four gallons of sake for the celebration of these events was announced jointly by the City and Prefecture Monday.

All citizens of Tokyo were informed of it the same day, through the economic sections of ward offices. No ticket is necessary to receive these special allotments.

Meanwhile, the amounts of rice earmarked for the brewing of sake for the 1942 rice year, beginning November 1941 and ending October, 1942, will be 1,700,000 koku, it was disclosed by Motoshige Yukawa, director of the Food Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, at the meeting of the Settlement Committee held in the House of Representatives Monday, the Asahi reports.

The figure is considerably less than that for the previous rice year, but the expected decline in the amounts of sake to be produced in the current sake period, will be covered by the brewing of synthetic sake out of fruits and edible roots of plants, according to the paper.

BULLS, BEARS ACTIVE ON SINGAPORE DRIVE

Hurried Profit-Taking Keeps Shares Steady on Busy Stock Market

On account of hurried profit-taking operations, shares were stationary on the Stock Exchange Market Tuesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Simulteneously with the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the landings of the Japanese Forces on Singapore, the bulls started general profit-taking operations while the bears began to sell profusely. As a result of these operations, most shares were prevented from going up briskly.

Except the cement shares which rose from 30 sen to ¥1.20, shares remained quiet in the morning session. Affected by the general weakness of minor shares, the bourse issue did not show much activities. Considerably heavy buying was carried on the spot market in the morning, however.

In the afternoon, shares moved up and down aimlessly as most traders declined to conduct fresh operations. At the same time, some of the shares of defense industries were maintained weakly due to the selective buyings.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥131.30 in the morning.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.0	d .7	65.5	65.9
Do. new (25)	36.1	d .4	36.5	36.9
Kanegafuchi Spin. (50)	154.1	d .4	154.7	155.5
Do. new (25)	96.9	d1.0	97.5	97.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)				101.3
Do. new (37½)			91.2	91.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.7	d .2	33.4	33.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.2	....	73.5	74.1
Electro-chemical (50)	60.2	u .6	....	61.3
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	63.4	d .1	63.7	63.9

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	112.0	....	111.3	112.3
Do. new (37½)	96.1	d .7	96.9	97.3
O. S. K. (50)	100.5	d1.4	101.0	102.1
Do. new (37½)	86.3	d .3	86.3	87.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.6	d .5	83.2	84.4
Do. new (25)	55.0	d .5	55.5	56.4
Uraga Dock. (50)	136.7	d .2	88.9	89.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	105.6	d1.0	106.5	106.8
Hitachi Works (50)	76.4	d .3	77.0	75.4
Steel Tube (50)	76.5	d .5	77.5	78.0

Third Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
S. M. R. (50)			69.0	69.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5%	....	106.40	106.40	106.40
Second 5%	....	106.35	106.35	106.35
First 4%	102.75	102.85	102.85	102.85

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.5	131.5	130.8	131.5
N. Y. K., old	111.5	113.0	111.3	113.0
N. Y. K., new	96.7	96.8	95.8	96.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	153.8	154.2	153.8	154.2
Do. new	96.8	97.0	96.5	97.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.6	90.7	90.3	90.6
Osaka Stock, new	71.9	72.0	71.0	72.0
S. M. Railway	68.7	68.9	68.7	68.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	105.3	105.9	105.3	105.9
Hitachi Works	75.9	76.0	75.9	76.0
Japan Steel Tube	76.8	77.1	76.6	76.9
Japan Oil	81.6	81.9	81.5	81.9
Japan Mining	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8
Manchurian Ind.	58.1	58.2	58.1	58.2

Bill Clearings

February 10

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Balance	28,885	20,130
Bills Cleared	228,524	130,018

HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE PREFERENCE IN FOOD

Special Efforts Being Made For Smooth Distribution Of Staple Foodstuffs

It is technically difficult, if not impossible, to institute a rationing system for the distribution of staple food in Japan, said Kinji Tsuji, director of the Foodstuffs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, in reply to an interpellation by Ryoji Inoue of the First Lobby at the meeting of the House of Representatives committee on account settlement Monday, the Asahi reports.

Mr. Tsuji said that the Government had been making special efforts to secure smooth distribution of staple foodstuffs throughout the nation and giving proprieties to general householders in its allotment by drawing a clear-cut line between food supplies to the general public and those distributed to hotels, restaurants and other eating houses.

"The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will redouble its efforts to stabilize the distribution of staple food to the nation in the future, but from the technical point of view, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to put staple foods on a ticket system in this country."

Fish Output Too Small

At the same committee meeting, Mr. Tsuji airing his views on the production and distribution of daily foodstuffs such as beef, pork, chicken, eggs, fish, milk and dairy products, sugar, miso and shoyu declared that for various reasons, the output of fishery products in this country was not large enough, and that since it was difficult for the Government to expect a marked increase in the catch of fish and shell-fish in the immediate future, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry would devote its energies to the improving of the shipping and distribution systems of fishery produce so that the general public might be supplied with more fish, shell-fish and other marine foods.

"No decrease was shown in the number of cattle in Japan during the past year," Mr. Tsuji explained. "However, due to the shortage of labor in agrarian areas in the last few years which made it necessary for farmers to use more cows for farming, fewer cows have been available for butchering purposes. As to the breeding of pigs, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has already worked out a plan, and is expecting the number of hogs in this country to be increased considerably in the near future as this plan will be pushed vigorously throughout the country this year.

Dairy Products Stable

"Production of dairy goods has never seen a noticeable decline in Japan even after the outbreak of the China Affair In my opinion, therefore, the supply of butter, cheese, and other dairy products can be maintained at the present level, although the supply of milk might see some decline in the future."

Touching on the production and distribution of sugar, miso and shoyu in the future, Mr. Tsuji said that the sugar condition in Taiwan is very good, but the nation should not expect to have much larger allotments in the immediate future and that the distribution of miso and shoyu will be carried out under a rationing system from now on.

AIR RAID INSURANCE PARTICULARS GIVEN

Accident, Damage Risks Under Attack to Be Insured After March 1

The air raid accident and damage insurance will go into effect on and after March 1 handled by the Casualty Insurance Association, which has been approved by the Finance Ministry. Unlike the air raid damage insurance related to property, which will be looked after by the Government itself, the new business enterprise will be left solely to private companies. Sixteen accident companies are to undertake the business. They are Tokyo Marine, Tokyo Fire, Kyodo Fire, Nissan Fire, Kobe Marine, Nippon Marine, Sumitomo Marine, Nippon Fire, Taisho Marine, Hokoku Fire, Teikoku Marine, Mitsubishi Marine, Teikoku Fire, Meiji Fire, Tokyo Marine, and Yokohama Fire.

A pooling system will be adopted to minimize risks of the insurance companies. To place the pooling system on a sound basis, these companies also will seek the limit of their underwriting according to regions. Salient features of the new insurance follow:

(1) Dangers Insured Against.

In case a person is wounded in an air raid in Japanese territory, excluding the Kwantung Leased Territory and mandated South Sea Islands, namely, if he is injured by an enemy bomb, incendiary bomb, fall of an airplane, collapse of a building, fire caused by an aid raid or a fragment of a shell of a Japanese anti-aircraft gun such dangers will be secured against by insurance money.

(2) Procedures of Contract.

No physical examination is necessary. An application blank should be filled recording age, occupation, insurance money and other necessary items. The contract will be valid from 4 p.m. on the day following the filing of application.

(3) Restriction on Insurance Money.

The highest amount of contract is ¥10,000 per capita. No contract exceeding this amount can be concluded with one company or several companies combined.

(4) Payment of Insurance Money.

(a) If one is killed in 90 days after he is wounded in an air raid, the full amount is paid.

(b) If he loses the sight of both his eyes or loses both feet, the full amount is paid.

(c) If he is totally or partially crippled, the full amount is paid.

(d) If he loses one eye or one foot, half the amount is paid, and, if he loses his nose or ears, a quarter is paid.

(5) Insurance Fee.

Three months are fixed as one period for the effectiveness of the contract. The fee is ¥3 per ¥1,000 insured.

(6) Exemptions.

The fire insurance companies shall not assume responsibility for the following matters even if air raids are going on:

(a) Accident caused during one's passage on an airplane or ship.

(b) Accident caused to one while being engaged in military service. Exception, however, is made to one who has already taken out a policy before he is either summoned to colors or drafted by the Government.

(c) Poison gas, poison fluid and bacteria warfare.

(d) Fire having nothing to do directly with an air raid.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.50	−1.00
N.Y.K., new short-term.	96.50	−0.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.00	−0.30
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.50	−0.50
Government bonds, Kogo 5%	106.40	+0.05

ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED TO AID WORK IN SOUTH

Economic Research to Be Made Of South Pacific Regions; Articles Formulated

The Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Society has resolved to create the Greater East Asia Enterprise Promotion and Investigation Association as a subsidiary body to aid Japanese desirous of expanding their business activities to the South, reports the Miyako. An inaugural meeting was held at the Togyo Kaikan (the Sugar Manufacturers' Hall), Marunouchi, Tokyo, on Monday which elected Mamoru Kishi chairman of the board of directors, Hikokichi Arima vice-chairman, Otoichi Kinoshita managing director, and Naotake Sato, Katsutaro Inabata, Hachiro Arita, Aiichiro Fujiyama and Yasushi Kataoka advisers.

The meeting also formulated an article of organization which reads:

"The Association aims to conduct appropriate economic investigations and research in the southwestern Pacific regions in close cooperation with the Government for the aid of Japanese desiring to develop plantations and farms, manage colonization enterprises, hotels, building construction, real estate, and general industrial and commercial activities in various parts of the South. Advice on business promotion and other good offices will be extended, especially to public utility and other enterprises of sound aim and reputation."

Airways to Yield 4.2%

The Japan Airways' fourth issue of debentures amounting to ¥5,000,000 guaranteed by the Government was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan on Monday. ¥1,000,000 of the total will be for the general public. They will be sold at ¥99.50 against their face value of ¥100.00 to be paid in before March 10, 1942. Yield rate is 4.2 per cent per annum, and will be redeemed in 12 years.

Toa Steel Issue Out

The Toa Steel's eighth issuance of debentures amounting to ¥5,000,000 was announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan, ¥500,000 of which will be sold to the general public. Debentures will be issued at ¥99.25 against the face value of ¥100.00, at a yield rate of 4.3 per cent per annum, redeemable in 10 years. The payment is to be made before March 5, 1942.

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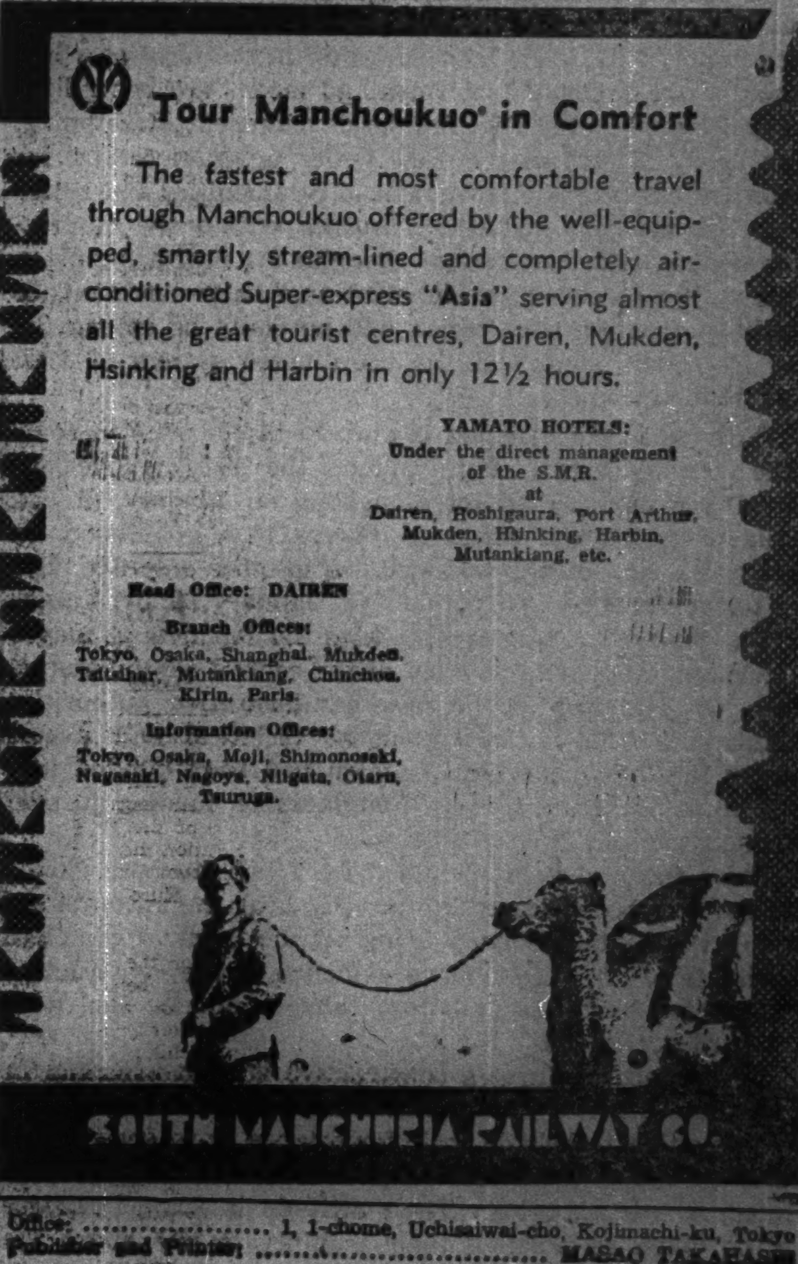

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1942

In the Occupied Areas

True to the cause of peaceful construction which Japan has taken up for East Asia as the aim of the current war, progressive measures are seen under way on more than one side. One of the earliest steps in this direction was seen when on January 31 the Imperial Army appointed a number of men as supreme counselors in military administration in the occupied areas. This was followed by the Imperial Navy which on February 6 announced the names of the men chosen for similar purposes in the areas under its occupation.

The men selected by the Army were Hidejiro Nagata, some time Minister of the Overseas (Colonial) Ministry; Shozo Murata, Minister of Communications in the late Konoye Cabinet; Shigemasa Sunada, some time parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, who represents one of the three major branches of the Tokugawa family. The advisers selected by the Navy are Ginjiro Fujihara, formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry; Kakichi Takeuchi, former Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry; Ryuta Ono, former Vice-Minister of Finance; Iwao Yamazaki, some time chief of the Metropolitan Police Board; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The caliber of the men chosen for the present purpose bears testimony to the importance attached to the parts which they will play in the administrative machines to be set up for the areas now occupied and those to be occupied by Japanese arms in China, Malaya, the Philippines and elsewhere. However, it should be noted that the administrative systems which they are to assist as advisers are in each case to be temporary in character. They are to be devised and placed in operation as ad interim organs until an ultimate program for the construction of a New Order in East Asia definitely assumes form and gets under way. But, as a matter of fact, the work with which such institutions will be charged in the occupied areas, will be anything but temporary. Whatever is accomplished under the forthcoming systems of military administration is to constitute a basis or a framework for the greater and ultimate enterprise envisaged for the construction of East Asia's New Order. What the Army and Navy administrators propose to undertake in the areas under their wartime jurisdiction are efforts for, and contributions to the cause of construction, which is to proceed almost side by side with the progress of arms.

Light was thrown on the aim and character of East Asia's New Order the first day the Diet met after the winter recess. Premier General Tojo, himself took up the subject. Foreign Minister Togo, Finance Minister Kaya and Lieut.-General Suzuki, director of the Planning Board, each took occasion to look into the subject from the angles of the Ministries or the Board they respectively represented. From what they set forth on the occasion it was made clear that although Japan herself would retain under her control strategic points of vital importance such as Hongkong and some places in Malaya, other countries like the Philippines would be granted a status of independence and their histories and traditions fully respected, as long as they offer willing cooperation in Japan's program of peaceful construction.

Another concrete proof of constructive planning on the part of the Japanese Government must be seen in the proposal for the inauguration of the Southern Development Bank which is now laid before the legislature in the form of a bill. It should also be noted that ways and means are being likewise considered in the Diet for the development of shipping, as an essential part of the New Order program calling for greater facilities for the movement of commodities and better means for working material resources within the co-prosperity sphere. Further, serious thoughts are now being given to the matter of power development as a basic condition for metallurgical enterprises which will no doubt be among the most important factors in the coordinated system of East Asia's industry.

Progress in construction is already in evidence in some of the occupied areas. For instance, the post of governor-general was inaugurated for Hongkong on January 19. In Manila of which the Japanese Forces took possession on January 2, a new mayor was installed in office only five days later to set about reconstruction. On January 23 Mr. Vargas who had been asked to cooperate with the Japanese as mayor was formally appointed as chief of the central administrative office. On February 3 the new administrative authorities appointed a staff of eight men as technical and expert advisers for their government which had been divided into the sections of agriculture, civil engineering, finance, justice, education, general internal affairs.

From the Malay Peninsula from which the war clouds have scarcely been cleared we already hear the encouraging news of the central railway being on the point of complete rehabilitation. It is conclusive evidence of the constructive efforts which have been put forth almost side by side with the armed operations.

In the face of Japan's constructive accomplishments in the occupied areas, the United States and Britain have spared no pains either to belittle their importance or to draw a veil of secrecy across the scene. Japan's motive itself has been painted in a black color. Their attitude in some instances may be taken as proof of their inability to rise above the Imperialists' ideas by which their minds are warped or from whose sway they can never free themselves even when they pass judgment upon other people. But more often their attitude is to be explained by their determination to bar the progress of Japan's wheel of construction. But their voice fails to prevail. The fact of Japanese undertaking being materially and ably assisted by the indigenous people wherever construction goes on, the fact nowhere better shown than in the actual achievement of progress on many sides, is the best rebuttal to those "democracies" who have forfeited their claim to a share in the New Order rising into sight in East Asia.

ARTISTIC BEAUTY IN SHADOWS ANALYZED FROM MANY ANGLES

Inseparable Relation of Light and Shade Found On Lacquer Ware, Porcelain and Even Foods

By TANIZAKI JUNICHIRO

From Contemporary Japan, January Issue, 1942

Part II

The development of earthenware at the expense of glass perhaps must be ascribed to some peculiar racial traits. However, it means not that we disapprove anything glossy or lustrous, but rather that we prefer subdued tones and shades to thin transparency and glare. Whether an object of nature or of artifice, we favor that tone of light, shadowed and tempered, which is associable with the passage of time.

There is in Kyoto a restaurant called Waranji-ya which is as well known for its culinary art as for the taper stands used for lighting the rooms. When I went there this spring I found that while I had kept myself away for some long time, the tapers had been displaced by electric lamps shaped and shaded like old-fashioned room lanterns. It was explained that the change had been made the previous year because there were many complaints against the dim candle light. But, I was told, the old-fashioned taper stands would be brought in if so desired. I was naturally in favor of what I had come in expectation of, and my wish was met.

At the same moment I discovered that our lacquer ware appears at its best when seen in a subdued light. The rooms at this restaurant were small, enclosed spaces each of four and a half mats and designed for tea ceremony. The alcove pillars and ceilings were deeply darkened adding to the gloom that was all-pervading. A paper-shaded electric lamp was hardly bright enough to light up the room. And when the lamp was replaced by a candle stand and the table and what was set thereon were seen in the low flickering light of the taper, I found in the lacquer ware before me that depth of tone which I had never imagined to be there. When I remained fascinated by the sight it dawned on my mind how our ancestors, after their discovery of lacquer and its possibilities, came to acquire the art of applying it to household and table articles and admire its effect.

Degradation of Lacquer Ware

Latterly, we have literally turned our backs on lacquer ware. Except at tea ceremonies or at formal dinners, we see nothing but porcelain on our tables. The only lacquer ware which is seen in the form of tables and soup bowls is considered far from taste or art, if somehow indispensable. This degradation of lacquer ware seems due to the brilliancy added to rooms through changes of lighting methods. In point of fact, it is difficult to think of the beauty of lacquer ware without its association with gloom or shadow.

Lacquer ware since earliest times is finished in black, dark or light red color. Any of such finishes may be said a color arising out of the accumulation of shadows. It is seemingly the most natural color to be born out of the gloom that envelops it. Stationery cases, writing desks, and cupboards, bearing showy embossed designs and finished in lustrous lacquer often strike me as too glaring and even crude. But once these objects are taken out of daylight and shown in the light, not of the sun or of an incandescent lamp, but of a taper, all the gloss and showiness vanish to give way to a new tone sober in appeal and tranquilizing in effect. It seems certain then that when our artisans of old varnished such ware with lacquer and ornamented it with patterns in gold, they had always before their minds the condition of light to pervade the room in which it was to be shown and the half light in which it should be observed. It seems as certain that gold was so often lavished on works of lacquer in full anticipation of the effect it would produce in the obscure atmosphere wherein it would find itself and of the dim light it would catch and throw back.

Cold to Touch

In short, gold lacquer ware had never been intended to be seen in full flood of light. Its patterns had been so designed as to be observed only in half light, never in their entirety at a time, but one part in one moment and another in the next, with an appeal never loud but always satisfying to the eye that seeks aesthetic pleasures. The elaborate designs that are often wrought on gold lacquer ware are found only in their true value when the ware itself sinks in obscurity, concealing most the portion of what otherwise would be too showy or gaudy, and thus attaining an order of suppression and elimination which art demands.

Porcelain for tableware is not necessarily objectionable. But porcelain lacks both the sense of depth and the shade which lacquer ware has. Porcelain is cold to touch and heavy to hold, and because well conductive of heat, it is not satisfactory when used to hold any hot steaming stuff, the required Japanese manner being to hold such a vessel in one hand when the hot dish is being taken.

Another objection is the sound, almost a metallic sound, that earthenware produces. Lacquer ware is soft to touch and light to hold. Whatever sound it may produce under a given condition it is either inaudible or negligible. I always find it pleasurable to take up a lacquer soup bowl and feel its weight and warmth on the palm of my hand. It gives me a feeling as of handling a new-born babe, its warmth and softness. It is for good reason that soup is served, as it always has been, in lacquer wooden bowls. Their place could never be replaced by porcelain ware. It would be far different to have soup served in any sort of porcelain ware.

Sensation of Pleasure

In the first place, the moment the bowl is uncovered, there will be a full exposure of all that is within, the soup with all its color and ingredients. In the case of a lacquer bowl, there is a sensation of pleasure when the vessel is uncovered and conveyed to the mouth, the while one gazes within at the liquid, placid and almost indistinguishable at the shaded bottom. It is not possible to discern at once what is in the watery shadows at the bottom. But it is possible to feel in the palm of the hand the movement of the liquid as it is stirred, to see the presence of steaming vapors from the small drops of water gathered along the upper edge of the bowl, and to relish a foretaste of the soup from the aroma wafted by the rising steam. The sensation that one experiences in the same moment is never comparable to what is possible from any soup served in European style, in flat, open, whitish dishes. It is a sensation, pleasurable and satisfying, and even tinged with that pleasure which is sought in the esoteric rites of Zen Buddhism.

Whenever I think of sitting before a table on which is placed a soup lacquer bowl and listening awhile to the faint sizzling noise coming from it before I proceed to relish what is therein, I find myself in a happy trance of contentment. The state of meditative contentment attained at that moment must be akin to the mood in which people initiated in the rite of tea ceremony listen to the singing iron kettle and imagine the passage of soft zephyr through the pine trees forming a canopy over the roof of the tea house. It is often said that Japanese cuisine is more for the eye than for the palate, but I would rather say that under a condition such as mentioned above, Japanese dishes are something to be contemplated rather than to be seen.

Fancy Caught by Color

The late Soseki Natsume, whose works represent in many ways the highest literary achievements of the last generation, wrote in his Kusamakura (Grass Pillow) how his artistic sense used to be stirred in sight of a variety of Japanese confectionery known as yokan. His fancy was caught by its color. Its color is truly conductive to contemplation. Its surface opaque like some precious stone, blending itself with the light it catches, almost dream-like in its color effect, this sweet stuff has a depth of tint and a complexity of appeal such as are found in no variety of Western confectionery.

Compared with it, ice-cream appears simplicity itself, having nothing of what prompts explorative instinct or stirs the imagination. The appearance of yokan, in all its characteristic colorfulness, takes on an even deeper feature of contemplativeness when it is placed within a lacquer vessel and ensconced in its shaded bottom where its tint emerges just barely above its dark background. When we put into our mouths a cold, smooth piece of this sweetstuff, we feel the whole shadow of the room transferred and transformed into that small sweet piece and melt away on the palate. Even when the sweet stuff is not so tasty as should be, we find the satisfaction of distinguishing a sensation of something of depth in its taste.

It is probable that in all countries the colors of foods served on the table are arranged for harmony with the colors of tableware or with those of the walls of the room. This seems particularly true of Japanese dishes which, when taken in full light of day, or from whitish vessels, become half as appetizing as they would be otherwise. Taking for instance our bean soup, one of the commonest foods and almost indispensable at breakfast, its color shows that it has developed in places but dimly lighted.

One time I was invited to a tea party where I was served bean soup. The room was lighted by tapers by no means too large or too bright, and the soup was in a wooden bowl of black lacquer. I had never imagined till that time that the soup which ordinarily I had taken almost as a matter of daily routine could appear so richly deep in color and appetizing. It is likewise with soy sauce some varieties of which, such as are used with raw fish and pickled vegetables in the western part of the country, are thick and full of shadow, easily lending themselves to harmony with shade.

Intimate and Inseparable Relations

White bean paste, bean curd, fish paste, grated yam soup, raw fish of white meat, or anything of like hues would be half as attractive when they are served in bright light. Even rice is no exception. It is most attractively fair to look on and appetizing when seen within a vessel of black lustrous lacquer. In very deed, when a rice

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JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Military Valor

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

Into diverse component parts Bushido has been analyzed—courage, courtesy, forbearance, etc.,—but the cover-all quality of it is desire for posthumous fame. The secret wish lurking in the heart of every Samurai—indeed of every Japanese worthy of the name—is to transmit to posterity a good name (na o nokosu). What sort of name did the Samurai of old wish to leave? Curious to say it was the name not so much of one who "lived well" as that of one who "died well." Those who consistently led a life of virtue or useful vocation, living to the fulness of years, were, of course, posthumously honored as much as they were while alive. But ten-fold, nay, hundred-old deep was the Japanese veneration reserved for the memory of those who's manner of death was "glorious."

There is a tendency in the Japanese to think that a gallant death covers a multitude of sins—even to condone the life of the worst character in the world if only he died a brave death. Of the heroes at all famous in song or story the Japanese will always ask how they died rather than how they lived or what they have accomplished. They often heroize or even deify some questionable characters if they "died like a man." It is perhaps due in some measure to the sense of justice inherent in men which impels them to make amends for the cruelty or injustice of fate that sometimes befalls one who deserves a better lot, that we willingly pay a man greater honor than he strictly merits if his manner of death is very brave, or "sad" or "pitiful." Examples of heroes made super-heroes because of their dramatic death are found in the history of every country—Nelson in England, Lincoln in America. Very numerous indeed are such cases in this country; in fact there is hardly a hero in the Japanese conception whose death was not noble in one sense or another.

Plebeian Culture

Dissemination of Bushido ideal was effected in many ways, more often by unconscious tuition than by deliberate propaganda. In the olden days when anything like modern educational methods were unknown, the "best school for women and children" was said to be the theater. (By women and children were, of course, meant the women and children of the plebeian classes). Now, what was the nature of the stage entertainments of old? There were romantic stories of love, of course, in which the courtesan, the dilettante, the man of pleasure, the villain, the robber prominently figured, but by far the greatest parts of the theatrical shows were made up of famous exploits or brave deeds of warriors. Hardly a navvy or an ill-conditioned slut in the back lanes of Yedo was but thoroughly acquainted with the stories about the famous single combats between Benkei and Ushiwaka, Naozane and Atsumori, or the pitiful act of self-sacrifice in the Sugawara drama, or the revenges of the Soga brothers and the Forty-Seven Ronin. Every program theatrical entertainments consisted of of more than two or three pieces, or extracts from as many different dramas, "serious" and "soft." The former invariably concerned about war or warlike exploits, all tending to an apotheosis of the gallant military spirit, in line with the social and political conditions of the time based on the supremacy of the military order.

Story-Telling

Another form of popular pleasure was story-telling by professional entertainers in which some experts attained a remarkable proficiency which has been ever since a cherished tradition among the votaries of the same art. Stories told by these experts were invariably about wars and warlike feats, especially those of the Gen-Pei period in which the prestige of the Yedo Government was not involved or the many battles preceding the Tokugawa Shogunate in which Shingen, Kenshin, Nobunaga Hideyoshi and others had played their heroic parts. It is said that experts in the art could, by their skill in the use of words and delivery, fairly reproduce before the eyes of the audience the realistic vision of actual battle in which they almost heard the blare of the bugle, the throbbing of the war-drum, the war-cries, the clash of sword upon sword, the groans of dying men, and saw the dust and smoke of the bloody field through which thousands of warriors marched to victory or to death.

These tales were called "Gun-dan"—war stories—and it has become a common noun denoting all stories told by these professional men, and it was as though the citizens of the peaceful Yedo had tried to live in a warlike atmosphere vicariously by addiction to the pleasure of Gun-dan. The Gun-dan, at first only orally delivered, have since come to be embodied in book-form for popular reading; and to this day the Japanese continue to delight in both forms of these war stories.

Shameful Examples

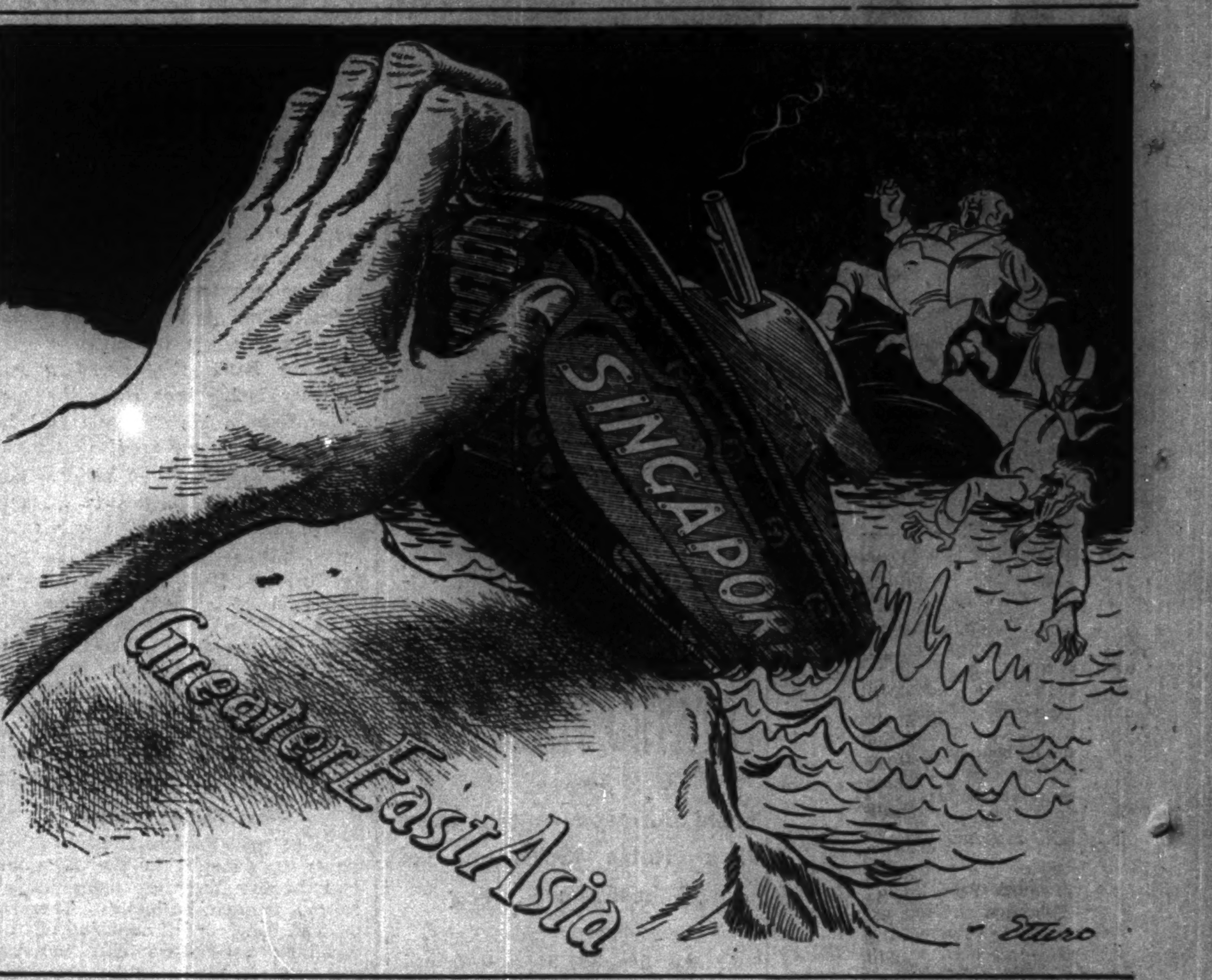
Both this story-telling and the theatrical entertainment already referred, to, are nothing but the popular expositions of Bushido, in which it is needless to say, greatest emphasis is laid on the glorious death of warriors—how they rushed into the jaws of death, or committed harakiri or met with the most painful end rather than submit ignominiously to the enemy. No less poignant is the picture painted of the shame of unmanly death. Very telling indeed are shameful stories about cowardly men who shrank from death at the last moment, in inspiring one with a horror of cowardice. What Japanese would not shrink from facing an ignoble fate like that which had overtaken Taira no Munemori and Kira Kozuke?

One of the noblest members of the Taira clan, son of Kiyomori, Munemori, when dragged before Yoritomo as a prisoner, was not allowed to speak directly to the Shogun, but he was worse degraded in spirit than in condition as when presented with a dagger and a live carp—a fish supposed to be brave unto death—he was afraid to take the hint but begged to be spared his life. As ignominious, if not more so, was the end of Kira whom, it is said, the Ronin had to decapitate because he refused to the last to commit harakiri which they had politely begged him to do.

I have a suspicion that such stories about Munemori and Kira and other cases of arrant cowardliness must have been "cooked" somewhat to heighten the dramatic effect, as it were, of their shameful deeds. It is unthinkable that a princely member of the Taira clan, however fainthearted, or a man like

(Continued on Page 3)

They Must Get Out



Importance Attached to New Rail Artery Running Between Kunming and Kunlong

By AMAR LAHIRI

During the Yuan dynasty Kublai Khan blazed a trail to Burma from China and facilitated transportation between the two Buddhist countries. Later on during the Ming and Ching rules, the Burma-China overland contact degenerated to a considerable extent, inasmuch as only western Yunnan remained linked to the Shan States through mountain paths and caravan routes. However, when the China Affair broke out the development of communication between Burma and China assumed vital importance, and Chiang Kai-shek in accord with Great Britain constructed the Chinese section of the so-called Burma Road connecting it with the Burmese section on the other side of the Shweli River. Therefore, it has to be admitted that one noteworthy effect of the Sino-Japanese hostilities has been the rapid growth in road networks between China and Burma. The Chungking-Kunming-Lashio highway is one of the most scenic roads in the world, displaying a superior feat of engineering skill. It is undoubtedly a great achievement.

Burma's gateway to China is the Shan States, the people of which locality are blood related to the Yunnan Chinese. In western Yunnan, Shans and Yunnanese live as though they belong to one family. In several regions controlled by the Chinese Sawbwas (Chiefs) the language spoken is Shan Teok (part Shan and part Yunnanese). This proves how Chiang Kai-shek has been provided with a fortunate circumstance to utilize the Shan region of Burma for his own purpose.

New Military Histories

Now that the Japanese Forces are writing new military histories in Lower Burma, it is quite natural that Chungking forces should collaborate with British garrisons in the north in accordance with the stipulations of the allied single command agreement. The troops of Chiang Kai-shek have been detailed on various strategic sectors facing northern Thailand and the western tip of Indo-China.

While thus the Anglo-Chungking military accord has started functioning smoothly in Upper Burma, the question of transport facilities to Chungking is causing no amount of worries to the democratic command. The Burma Road has not only become vulnerable to Japanese air attacks, but the dispatching of seaborne supplies through the port of Rangoon has become impossible, thereby depriving Chiang Kai-shek of the only communication outlet to the supply zones of the democracies.

Meanwhile, feverish preparations are going on to isolate Upper Burma from Lower Burma, so that the main supply base to Chungking will be shifted to the Sadiya railhead in Assam. By this move the Anglo-Chungking command hopes to utilize the port of Chittagong in Bengal as the unloading center of Chiang-aiding war materials which will be sent to Sadiya for transportation by trucks to Sikang and also to Lashio via Bhamo and Myitkyina crossing the unadministered Chindwin area in Burma. As this plan is believed to have materialized considerably, the Kunming-Kunlong railway now under construction is bound to receive additional importance as a strategic supply route to the China command of the democracies.

Project Fails

The question of a Burma-China railway link was first discussed in the 90's. And when the Burma Corporation became interested in the mineral resources of the Chinese Wa region a decade ago, private British financiers and capitalists tried to open a railway as a commercial artery, but owing to the opposition of the then Nanking Government and the reticence of the London Government the project fell through.

Again in 1935 when the Chinese Government urged Britain to demarcate the boundary between China and Burma in order to end the recrudescence of sporadic frontier clashes, the British Government requested the Nanking Government to consider the proposal of a railway link between Yunnan and Burma. Subsequently, the question of the delimitation of the border was submitted to the League of Nations and a border commission under chairmanship of Colonel Iselin was appointed. This commission after two years of investigation submitted a report to the League toward the end of 1938.

Meanwhile the continuation of the China Affair led to the opening of the Lashio-Kunming highway in October, 1938, and simultaneously an interim agreement was arrived at between Chungking and London to build a railway parallel part of the distance to the overland route. In July 1941, a Burma-China border treaty was provisionally signed incorporating the recommendations of the Iselin commission. So far that agreement has not been ratified.

New Railway Work

In 1940 arrangements were completed to build a railway connecting Kunming with Kunlong and during the winter of the same year the construction of the permanent way was begun. Since 1941 work on the new railway has been steadily progressing and it is not known how far the project has been completed. It may be noted that soon after the conclusion of the Tokyo-Vichy pact regarding the joint defense of Indo-China both Washington and London considered the dispatch of utmost assistance to Chungking as essential for the safety of democratic nations in Greater East Asia.

As a result, funds were earmarked and a special allocation was made to Chiang Kai-shek from the Lease-Lend appropriations by President Roosevelt to finish the project. The British Government, too, appointed Sir John Rowland as chief commissioner of the new Kunlong-Kunming railway, while the American Locomotive Company was contracted to supply 20 steam locomotives under the Lease-Lend Act during the first quarter of the current year. These arrangements tend to disclose that the railway is about to be completed and that it will soon be thrown open to traffic. The only thing that is troubling the democratic command is whether the new transport channel would be of any use, especially when Japan is about to isolate southwest China from all outside contacts.

It is understood that the Burma section of the railway—from Lashio to Kunlong—a distance of over 100 miles was originally estimated to cost £2,000,000, while the expenditure for the Chinese section covering 600 miles was placed at £14,000,000. It is believed that half the amount required for the purpose by Chungking has already been supplied, besides the dispatch of constructional materials and rolling stock under the terms of the Lease-Lend Act.

Value to Overland Trade

When the Burma-China railway is completed, it will certainly be of great value to overland trade between China and Burma and transit trade to the former, regardless of the fact that during the period of hostilities it will be mainly used as a military supply line. It has been reported that the new railway would not become the property of China, but will be jointly controlled by Britain and America, thereby enacting another Harriman railroad drama which nearly deprived Japan of the South Manchuria Railway in 1905-6.

If the Anglo-American democracy can manage to control the rail artery, it will be provided with a valuable chance to extend its capitalist incursions into China through the hinterland, thus minimizing the losses it has suffered in the seaboard of China. For Japan, too, the railway is important, because it will facilitate direct railroad connections with the major countries of Greater East Asia.

READERS IN COUNCIL

U.S. Inflated Claims

To the Editor:

A few days ago the American navy claimed that its warships carried out a daring and successful attack on Gilbert and Marshall Islands, Japanese possessions in the South Seas. The Japanese authorities dismissed it as another American propaganda stunt. But Admiral Chester Nimitz, now commander-in-chief of the American Pacific fleet, in referring to the attack, declared that he was greatly "pleased with the performance of the officers and men of all units concerned and particularly with their vigorous action in pushing attacks into the territory of the enemy."

This reminds us of the remark President Roosevelt made in his recent message to Congress when he said "we will carry the fight to the territory of the enemy." It is quite probable that Mr. Roosevelt, in an attempt to save his own face and dispel public distrust in the American navy, ordered Admiral Nimitz to stage even a nominal and insignificant attack on any of the small Japanese islands in the Southern Pacific, several thousand miles away from Japan Proper. Or it may be that by letting a handful of its auxiliary vessels raid the Japanese islands, the American navy tried to give the world an impression that its Pacific fleet still remains intact, the fleet which was smashed to pieces by Japanese Naval Forces on December 8, 1941.

Whatever claim Washington may make, the fact remains that a few American warships bombarded Gilbert and Marshall Islands and then immediately steamed away from the scene of operations. They did not try to crush the Japanese Forces there, nor did they make any effort to land troops and occupy these islands. We find a glaring contrast between this American attack and the crushing Japanese assaults on Pearl Harbor and other American advanced defense outposts in the Pacific. It is still fresh in our memory that Japanese warships not only carried the fight to America's home waters but captured Wake and Guam Islands.

According to reports from European and South American capitals, neutral observers unanimously deny that this pretense of an attack by the American navy against the Japanese islands has restored even a fraction of its prestige lost in the Pearl Harbor catastrophe. They cynically say, "Look at Singapore! Look at Bataan Peninsula!"

The United States navy has been unable to dispatch a single warship to either of these battle fronts where American and Allied forces have been in dire peril. Neutral observers assert that it is presumptuous of Uncle Sam to claim that his meagre fleet dealt a crushing blow to the Japanese Forces in Gilbert and Marshall Islands.

Operations by American forces have more propaganda value than military or naval significance.

T. I.

Tokyo, February 6, 1942.

Germination in Coconut Milk

In efforts to produce plants artificially, scientists have discovered that coconut milk contains a substance which makes it possible for the germ substance taken from seeds of the jimson weed to grow in test tubes without the mother substances contained in the seed pulps. The fatherless and motherless plants produced were normal as far as they developed, but they failed to grow roots. When suitable nutrient substances were added the roots developed.

In four days the germ material increased its volume 300-fold and in 10 days 8,000-fold. Germs that received heated coconut milk grew in volume to a slight extent but developed into a lens-shaped mass instead of into plant forms. Controlled sets of germs which received the same nutrient materials but no coconut milk failed to grow.

A search is being made for the growth substance in the coconut milk, it being expected that it may have an important function in the artificial production of plants and in growth of other life forms.